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SHANGHAI WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1916

西曆一千九百零九年正月廿二日

10 CENTS

POLICEMAN, MIXED IN BOMB OUTRAGE, SENT TO ARSENAL

Implicated in Plot To Des-
troy Monarchist Asiatic
Daily News

FRIEND CONFESSES

Prisoner Says it Is Revenge
Because He Would
Not Lend Money

An echo of the bomb explosion
that partially wrecked the offices of
the Asiatic News came in the
Mixed Court yesterday, when Liu
Yeu-kwen, a constable on the police
force of the Settlement, was charged
with having arms in his possession.
The constable had been implicated by
one of the bomb conspirators already
handed over to the Chinese authori-
ties at the Arsenal. He was found
guilty of having been connected with
the plot to blow up the newspaper
offices and was ordered turned over
to the Arsenal.

Three persons were killed when the
bomb was thrown at the building in
Shantung Road in September. The
publication was strongly for the
monarchy. Several of the con-
spirators including the one convicted
of throwing the bomb, have already
been handed over to the Arsenal by
the Mixed Court.

A further charge against Liu was
that he was a member of the Ong
Puang secret organization. The
prosecution, which was conducted by
Mr. K. E. Newman emphasized the
other charges against the prisoner.
The American Assessor, Mr. Perkins,
was on the bench. Mr. Newman told
the court that a man named Sian
Mai-sung, who had been handed over
to the Arsenal in connection with the
bomb plot had made a complete con-
fession to the Chinese authorities.

In it he gave the names of those in
the Ong Puang society, which is
against the government. The con-
fession was voluntary. Sian said
that a man named Liu Sing-jeu, a
constable at the Wayside station, was
with them in the plot. This state-
ment was conveyed to the captain
superintendent of police and D. S. I.
Cruckshank was put in charge of the
case. He found that there was no
such man as "Liu Sing-jeu" on the
lists of the police, but he found the
name of Liu Yeu-kwen at Wayside.
This constable's house was searched.
Arms and incriminating documents
were found in his room and a seal
was found in his pocket with the
name "Liu Sing-jeu" upon it. After-
ward the detective took Liu to the
arsenal where Sian at once identified
him.

D. S. I. Cruckshank then took the
stand. He said that after finding
Liu's name on the records he went
to the man's lodgings at 119
Yangtsze-poo Road and entered the
(Continued on Page 2)

Chen Yi States No Fighting Has Occurred Yet; Denies That Suifu City Has Fallen

Shansi Band's Elude Troops; Capture Pingluhsien And
Move South; Huang Hsing Leaves for China

Deutsche Lloyd

Peking, January 25.—The General-in-Chief of Szechuan, Chen Yi, has been ordered to transmit the circular telegram of the Peking Government regarding the postponement of the formal coronation of Yuan Shih-kai to Yunnan, in order to weaken the spirit of the rebellion.

Ministers Discuss Recognition
The Tachunghupao reports that, on January 23, the Diplomatic Corps met at the Hotel Wagon-Lits at Peking and discussed the question of the recognition of the monarchy of China. Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, is said to have proposed that recognition be made, if the Chinese Government is able to suppress troubles in China. The other Ministers agreed and wired to their respective governments.

The following despatches from Peking are also from the Eastern News Agency:

The actual facts of the arrest of Yuan Yung are reported to be as follows:

Liu Chien-yen, who was a staff officer to the Revolutionary troops at Che-tee, and a certain Liu, the Chief Editor of the Kuochupao, who are both anti-monarchs, and others, tried to utilize Yuan Yung to persuade the officers of the Hungwei Army in Peking to cause a rising in Peking, taking advantage of the reduction of the garrisons in the metropolis as the most of them have been ordered to the South but General Chang Tsu-lin, the Commander of the 27th Division at Mukden, who was consulted, disclosed the plot to the Central Government.

Robbers Capture Pingluhsien
Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Kalgan, January 25.—The robbers in Shansi have eluded the Government troops and are circling southwards. They captured Pingluhsien and are now advancing towards Tatungfu. The authorities there have appealed to Peking for troops, as the re-enforcements sent to Kweihucheng and Fengcheng are too far inland to resist this band of two thousand robbers.

Huang Hsing in China

The Shanghai Nippo says that General Huang Hsing arrived at Yokohama on board the steamer Chiyo Maru on January 16 from the U.S.A. and came up to Tokio where he stayed at the Kawasaki Hotel in Tokio, and exchanged several visits with Dr. Sun Yat-sen. However they could not agree in their views and Dr. Sun Yat-sen has become isolated. General Huang Hsing left Tokio in the evening of January 23 for China.

According to Japanese despatches, a banquet was held on the T.K.K. liner Persia Maru when the news was received that Commissioner Chow's visit had been repudiated by Japan. There were several anti-monarchy Chinese on the steamer, and Mr. C. H. Hwang, one of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's right-hand men, was the host. The banquet was held on board the boat at Yokohama. Mr. Hwang is coming to Shanghai for an important rebel conference. He said that the

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Shansi Band's

BELGIUM SENDS MAXIM GUN CORPS TO RUSSIA

Lets Overpower German Railway Guard; Signal Train To Disaster; Hundreds Killed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 24.—A Belgian machine-gun corps sent to Russia three months ago was reviewed by the Tsar, prior to their departure from Petrograd for the front.

Petrograd, January 24.—A brilliant raid has been carried out by some Lettish volunteers on the Libau-Romay railway. They crawled up to the line in broad daylight, killed the German sentry and cut ten yards of the line.

Then a Lett, dressed in the sentry's cloak, gave: "Line clear" to an approaching troop-train, which was smashed up, hundreds of men being killed.

Peking, Jan. 22.—The following official communiqué from Petrograd, dated January 23, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation: In the Dvinsk region, our artillery successfully shelled an enemy column, which was advancing from the west towards Shlobberg.

In Galicia, on the middle course of the River Strypa, we repulsed the attempts of small enemy units to approach our trenches. North-eastward of Czernowitz, in the region of Karanice, we captured a portion of the enemy's position. In order to recapture the lost ground, the enemy delivered five desperate counter-attacks, which were all repulsed, with immense losses.

The Black Sea.—On January 17, our torpedo-boats raided the eastern Anatolian coast. They destroyed 163 sailing-vessels, seventy-three of which were laden with food-stuffs. Thirty-one men were taken prisoners. The remainder, at the approach of our gunboats, fled ashore.

The Caucasian front.—Our Caucasian troops are continuing the pursuit of the center of the Turkish army, which is fleeing in disorder. In spite of large Turkish forces and exceedingly difficult conditions, our troops were able successfully to develop the blow they had dealt.

Having been dislodged from their positions, the enemy, during their retreat, suffered heavy losses in men and all kinds of war material. According to information just received, we have occupied the fortified Turkish position of Keprikuel, in the direction of Erzeroum. We captured guns, artillery ammunition and prisoners.

The Tsar, having received news of the blow dealt to the Turks, ordered that his hearty thanks be conveyed to the valiant troops of the Caucasian army for the great services they had rendered by their self-sacrifice and for the feats they had accomplished. He expressed his confidence that these experienced troops would, with the same determination, accomplish their work to the very end.

Policeman Mixed In Bomb Outrage

(Continued from Page 1)

room he occupied. There were several boxes in the room which he asked the accused to open. The constable promptly opened one of the boxes with keys which he had on his belt. The papers handed in to the court were found in the box. The detective then told Lieu to open another box.

"I haven't the key to that," said Lieu, "It doesn't belong to me."

Mr. Cruickshank then broke the box open. Inside he found a bayonet, a revolver, 10 rounds of revolver ammunition, and 8 rounds of rifle ammunition. The Chinese constables were not allowed to have arms in their homes. At the station the seal was found on the prisoner and there he admitted that his name was Liu Sing-jeu and said that his police name was Lieu Yeu-kwen.

"The arms," said he, "are the property of Chinese constable No. 605 who is serving a jail sentence for extortion."

Lieu was taken to the Arsenal where a stormy scene followed his identification by Sian Mai-sung. The prisoner had cursed and abused Sian.

C. P. C. No. 605 was put on the stand. He denied that Lieu had a box belonging to him and said that the arms were not his. Lieu then testified in his own behalf. He said that he had been on the force for 9 years. He declared that Sian had tried to borrow money from him and that when he refused Sian became angry and therefore named him in the confession. He said that the seal was given him by his brother whose name was on it. He denied that his name was Lieu Sing-jeu. The case ended with this testimony and the assessor ordered the prisoner handed over to the Commissioner of Defense.

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Turks Hadn't Kick Left When British Evacuated Gallipoli

Special Correspondent Says:
Their First Line Had Been Exterminated

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 23.—Reuter's special correspondent with the Mediterranean forces, describing the withdrawal from Gallipoli, praises the discipline and courage of the troops and the efficiency of the Staff.

When the Peninsula had to be abandoned, in obedience to the orders from home, it seemed impossible to hope, after the withdrawal from Anzac, that the Turks could be kept in complete ignorance of what was going on under their noses.

Aeroplanes, sometimes in two or three, overhanging our positions the whole day, flying low, despite our gunfire. Meanwhile, the Turks increased their artillery on Achi-Baba and the Asiatic coast of the Straits, covering every inch of ground and the embarking beaches. Nobody feared the Turkish infantry, which had not a kick left, their first line troops having been exterminated and their places taken by a mixed crowd of half-trained men.

Having decided to evacuate the position, we started on December 29 a minor attack against the enemy's front, opposite our center, by a division of troops, which captured and held a Turkish trench, under furious fire, with as much dash as if the attack was the starting point of a general advance, thus deceiving the Turks.

When Reuter's correspondent reached the beach on January 4, the place bore evident signs of the bombardment and the work of evacuation. All our dug-outs had been destroyed and mountains of wreckage heaped on the seashore, destined for the final conflagration.

The work at the piers proceeded methodically, amid the terrific din of high explosives, which, however, did but slight damage. On the 6th, three German aeroplanes hovered over our empty positions, but failed to notice that they had been evacuated.

The last engagement was fought on the 9th. It was preceded by a furious artillery duel, but the Turks did not leave their trenches. The last men to depart were the troops holding the outermost lines and the Medical Staff.

Reuter's correspondent left in a trawler at 3 o'clock in the morning. It was a pitch dark night. Flames suddenly appeared on shore, spreading rapidly and, in half an hour, a mighty conflagration was lighting up the cliffs, the whole beach and the sea, the wreckage from the fire falling in showers into the sea and a pillar of smoke, overhanging the scene, reflected an unearthly glare.

The Turks futilely pounded the empty beaches with shells. Our program was carried out to the letter. Nothing was left behind except a few field ambulances.

The fact that we withdrew with one man wounded was due to the complete hoodwinking of the Turks and their German commanders.

Big French Aerial Fleet Attacks Metz

Drop 130 Bombs; Lose Only One Machine; Other German Forts Raided

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 24.—The official communiqué issued yesterday evening stated: Our artillery seriously damaged the enemy trenches near Soissons and in the Champagne.

24 French aeroplanes bombed the railway-stations and barracks of Metz, dropping 130 bombs. Our bombardiers were escorted by two squadrons of protecting aeroplanes, which engaged in ten combats with the German machines. All the squadrons were heavily bombarded, but returned safely, except one machine.

The communiqué this afternoon stated:—There was some activity with grenades and aerial torpedoes in Artois. French batteries bombarded some German convoys near Roye. Ten shells were fired into Nancy.

French air squadrons bombed some German forts in the region of Rheims and encampments near Middlekerke and Houillust.

Chen Yi States No Fighting Yet

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telegram to Mr. Liang Chi-chiao, entreating him to advise Tsai Ao to dissolve the Yunnan independence movement. Mr. Liang Chi-chiao is a very old friend of Mr. Hsung Hsiling, and Tsai Ao was a student of Mr. Liang Chi-chiao. Therefore, it has been suggested to the President that Mr. Liang Chi-chiao is the only man who can advise Tsai Ao to disband.

Many Shanghai Rebels Leave for Yunnan Front

The absence of rebels and rebel activities in Shanghai during the past week is said to be due to the fact that many Shanghai rebels have left the city for the "front" in Yunnan. They have gone via Hongkong to join the rebels fighting in the south-west. Local merchants have received many letters from revolutionaries here asking for passage money to Yunnan.

It is said that the plotters are coming to realize that the forces against them in Shanghai are too strong and that they can accomplish more by joining their friends in Yunnan. A society has been established here to collect funds to promote the anti-government campaign in Yunnan.

Chinese Press Reports

The Shun Pao: Over 2,000 Mongolian soldiers are looting in the district of Kweilin.

The Shun Pao has received a telegraphic report from Chungking which says that General Wu's soldiers have been defeated by the Yunnan army at Hsin-Tang, where a battle was fought between the northern troops and the Yunnan leaders.

The Chung Hua Hsin Pao: General Yang of Singkiang has followed Yunnan in favor of the Republic. General Yang is a native of Yunnan, and many of the military officers in Singkiang are Yunnan men.

The defeat of the government troops has affected the financial condition in Peking. The people are making a "run" on the Bank of Communications and the Bank of China demanding silver dollars for their bank notes.

China's Waterways, Chefoo Breakwater

(Continued from Page 1)

and local traffic. The large capital expenditure during 5 or 10 years required to complete a longer railway for through traffic is not essential. In the case of China this is an important point in favor of waterway development.

Construction Cost Small

The mere existence of an excellent nucleus of waterways and possibilities of development speaks for their rational utilization. Compared with other countries, the cost of construction and amortization and interest on capital required for present improvement of waterways will be small, counted per unit of length. The Grand Canal where, I believe, even now, a through depth of 6 feet at low water is available, is a fine inland waterway for through traffic, capable of considerable improvement and on most of the rivers there is plenty of scope and opportunities of economical development.

In China most of the canals existing are much too small for the types of vessel which have been developed on modern continental waterways as the most economical form to serve the intense traffic, i.e., barges of 300, 600, 1,000 and even more tons. Canals for such traffic are executed with a depth of 6 to 10 feet and widths at the bottom of from 40 to 80 feet.

Generally speaking, however, for construction and improvement of canals, there exists no more favorable ground than the great plain of China, stretching from the Gulf of Tschili to the Chien Tang River. Further, China has her widely spread, large, navigable river-systems, which are often cheaper to improve than to build canals and here lies one of her greatest assets on the transportation field.

The whole history of China is bound up with her rivers and waterways and a continuation of her waterways development would come natural to her and her people and need comparatively little foreign assistance both in construction work and traffic. This assistance technically, if I leave out the delicate question of administration altogether, need only take the form of investigating and controlling engineers. The Chinese, who, with due training and under proper direction, soon serve their apprenticeship, will undoubtedly be able to cope with the work and show their natural ability thereto.

Offer Fine Factory Sites

The small costs of establishing loading and unloading facilities along a waterway make its banks at any point a fine site for all kinds of industries and factories. In China, the whole industrial development is still in its infancy, but it will, as in every country, greatly depend on whether the large producing districts are able

to send their products to the consuming centers (for mining industries, redistribution, export, etc.) at comparatively small costs or not, on cheap transport for raw products.

Considering that the railways of China already are national or being nationalized and that the State at least virtually has full control of the waterways, although very little is done for their improvement, there is no doubt of the expediency of the State taking also control of future waterway development whereby central control and uniform development of means of transport, with a view to the ultimate view of reduction of cost of all transport, can be best achieved. Under such conditions, the longer the State waits with the establishment of a definite policy and a definite scheme and organization for development, the more the private enterprises develop in a haphazard manner and finally, when the lack of system begins to be felt and cannot be ignored, the greater the difficulties in carrying out a uniform scheme will prove to be. The necessity of state-control over all waterways of larger importance and traffic has been a result of experience.

The whole question of canal tolls in China would need a very careful study. The likin system, I believe, is at present applied to all waterways. If it were abolished and, under a reliable administration, a system of fixed canal dues, of course much smaller than the likin tax, were applied on those reaches where funds are needed, the necessary money would be easily forthcoming without extra taxation of the people. If the present policy of all rail and no water development is continued indefinitely, this country may run the risk of not having its primary natural means of transportation properly utilized and other means developed at their expense, which would ultimately mean an indirect but large national loss. The first step to ensure the right development of the transport problem in China would be an investigation of the conditions of the waterways, carried on for a certain length of time on broad and comprehensive lines and collection of the data required to form an opinion on the main inland navigation improvement schemes and possibilities, as a preliminary to the formulation and enactment of a definite government policy in waterway matters.

Chefoo Harbor Improvement

Mr. von Heidenstam was followed by Mr. O. C. van Lidth de Jeude, who is in charge of the Chefoo Harbor Improvement, which work he described in detail, illustrated with lantern slides and numerous plans and drawings. He said that an amortization scheme for the required loan was worked out, under which it would be repaid in about 22 years, the yield of the surtax being estimated on Hk. Tls. 140,000 per annum, including an annual grant of the Central Government and the provincial authorities of Shantung and the Hsiaonan.

The northern entrance has a width of 450 feet between foundations of heads and is sheltered against the north-eastern swell by the end of breakwater jutting out and is situated as far to seaward as possible to facilitate the maneuvers of the entering vessels.

The southern entrance can be used in calm weather, or when, by an accident, the northern entrance is blocked up, or used by sailing vessels, when they cannot enter at the north, owing to an unfavorable wind.

The western mole, connected with the shore and protecting the port against north-west winds, offers at the same time the opportunity to construct wharves. At present, only along the northern part of this mole is a quay-wall of 600 feet in length has been projected, but, in future, internal piers on this mole can be constructed, when required. This disposition offers

a maximum surface and length of quays.

Besides, this mole can be enlarged in future to the west by reclamation, thereby forming a sufficient area for sheds and railway-tracks and the cargo can be transhipped directly from the steamers into the wagons and the sheds.

The existing quays should be removed for the greater part and a broad quay, bounded by a wall of solid construction and with a depth of at least 6 feet below low water should be constructed, so forming an anchorage for junks and an area for loading, storing and discharging their cargo.

The capacity of the future shelter, the area being about 250 acres, is

sufficient for an annual shipping of 10,000,000 N.R.T. and a quay-surface of 5,000,000 tons can be formed. Present trade, however, does not require these figures, which only show that the capacity of the proposed works allow a considerable increase of shipping and trade in future.

Mr. van Lidth de Jeude concurred: "It is to be hoped that the Chefoo residents never will regret having carried through the harbor improvement, that it will prove in the future to satisfy all requirements and that it will contribute to the development and prosperity of Chefoo, reducing the difficulties of the notorious Chefoo gales to a fairy tale of olden times."

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ANTIVARI AND DULCIGNO OCCUPIED BY AUSTRIANS

Vienna Says Many Montenegrins Have Already Made Their Surrender

SERVIANS ALSO GIVING IN
1,500 On Frontier Lay Down Their Arms; Monastir Is Bombed

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram. (Through the Deutscher Ueberseedienst).—Headquarters, Jan. 24.—Western theater.—The artillery and airmen are very active. An enemy aeroplane squadron threw bombs on Metz. Some of the bombs fell on the residence of the bishop and into the yard of a hospital. Two civilians were killed and eight wounded. One flying machine was shot down and its occupants captured.

German airmen bombarded the railway stations and military establishments behind the enemy's front. In several aerial engagements, the Germans had the upper hand.

The Admiralty reports officially: During the night of January 22 to 23, a German seaplane threw bombs on the railway station, barracks and docks of Dover. On the 23rd, two German aeroplanes dropped bombs on the aviators' sheds in Hougham, west of Dover. Big fires were clearly observed.

Eastern theater.—North of Dunburg, German artillery shelled a Russian railway train and set it on fire. Balkan theater.—An enemy's aerial squadron, coming from Greece, threw bombs on Monastir, killing and wounding several inhabitants.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, January 23.—Balkan theater.—The Montenegrins continue laying down their arms. At many places, all arms have already been surrendered. More than 1,500 Servians have surrendered during the last few days on the north-eastern front of Montenegro. The Austrians and Hungarians have occupied the Adriatic ports of Antivari and Dulcigno.

Eastern theater.—The day before yesterday, the Austro-Hungarians blew up a Russian trench on the Dolsoi heights, north of Bojan, on the Pruth. Of the Russian occupants, only a few were saved alive. During last night, the Austro-Hungarians ejected the Russians from a trench in the same district.

North-west of Usakico, an Austro-Hungarian bridge and a trench have been continuously attacked by the Russians for some time past. Nearly every day, hand-to-hand encounters have taken place. The Austro-Hungarians, however, have repulsed all these attacks.

This morning, the Russians attacked the Austro-Hungarian position at the mouth of the Dubno, after having prepared their attack by heavy artillery bombardment.

Italian theater.—Artillery duels have taken place near the bridge of Tolmein, in the western district of the heights of Krn and in several sections of the Tyrolean frontier. A small Italian detachment, which attacked in the district of Flisch, on the slopes of the Domon, was repulsed.

An Austro-Hungarian airman threw bombs on the military stores in Borgo.

King Nicholas' Manifesto

Berlin, January 22.—The Deutsche Ueberseedienst states: Further re-

ports from the Austro-Hungarian press headquarters state that negotiations regarding the places where the Montenegrins should deposit their arms will be concluded within a few hours. Also, an arrangement will be concluded as to the places where Montenegrins shall be housed and provided with victuals.

All this will take some time, on account of the difficulty of news transit, which difficulty also influences the general disposal of the population.

It is further reported that King Nicholas has issued a manifesto to his people, in which he urges the citizens of Cettinje to receive the troops of the Emperor Francis Joseph as if it were a national feast, since such would be to the interest of the country and his own special wish.

The official documents of the surrender have been signed by all Montenegrin Ministers. Foreign reports as to the breaking-off of the peace negotiations are entirely false. The negotiations have not been broken off, the more so as they have not even begun.

The opening of negotiations will only be possible after the arrival of the Austro-Hungarian delegate Otto, formerly Ambassador in Cettinje, who was still on his way when the false news regarding the interruption of the negotiations was circulated.

The Austro-Hungarian press headquarters reports that the laying down of arms, as convened with the Montenegrin Government, is meeting with some difficulties and that the general disarming will be delayed, chiefly through the vast distances and bad communication and, further, through the national peculiarities of the Montenegrins, who are quite ignorant of the political situation. It might even be possible that one of the parties would try to carry on the war on their own account.

In consideration of these circumstances, the Austro-Hungarian Government would leave sufficient time to the Montenegrin Government to get into communication with the reluctant element, in order to quiet and submit the population systematically.

Russia's Foreign Policy

In connection with the surrender of Montenegro, the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung publishes sensational disclosures of the Russian foreign policy, especially in the Balkans.

At the outbreak of war, secret negotiations were going on between Servia and Montenegro concerning a diplomatic, commercial and military union of both countries.

Russia was not only initiated into the secret, but furthered these plans and offered her help by providing the necessary funds and military instructors, in order to increase Montenegro's military strength. The old enmity of Servia and Montenegro against Austria-Hungary makes it clear that such negotiations were directed against Austria-Hungary, in the interest of Russian Panslavism.

This fact is the more astonishing, as Germany, after the Russo-Japanese war, maintained a friendly attitude towards Russia and offered her the re-establishment of the former cordial relations which had been traditional in both countries for decades. The reason why Russia declined had so far been unknown.

It referred to her interior politics, for Russia, at that time, feared above everything the revolutionary movement and, in order to secure the maintenance of autocracy, threw herself into the arms of the reactionary Panslavists, through whom she expected an energetic support of the Tsardom, but the Panslavists were and are sworn enemies of all Germans. The Russian Government was thus obliged to follow an anti-German policy and this also facilitated the establishment of closer relations of their foreign policy with Britain.

These facts so far have always been obscured by the outspoken anti-German action of the Panslavists and others, who always stated that the German Emperor favored the reactionary system in Russia. In reality, however, the German Emperor has repeatedly warned the Tsar of the

repeatedly.

An Austro-Hungarian airman threw bombs on the military stores in Borgo.

King Nicholas' Manifesto

Berlin, January 22.—The Deutsche Ueberseedienst states: Further re-

dangers to his throne which might result from his refusal to grant a constitution.

Panslavist Program

All these facts were fully well known to M. Sasonov, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, but it did not hinder the Russian Government solemnly declaring at the outbreak of war that they would fight for liberty and progress, whereas it really only executed the policy of a few "Black Hundred" and other Panslavists in order to secure the strangling Russia's progress.

The Petrograd Telegraph Agency reports outside of Russia that, according to Petrograd newspaper reports, the Duma is to be convened for January 28. Curiously, however, Petrograd newspapers do not contain any announcement of this kind. Probably they are forbidden to mention or discuss this question.

The London Standard reproduces a letter from the German Emperor which has been published by the Russian newspaper Russkoje Slovo. In this falsified letter, it is stated that the German Emperor had given the order that, after his death, the question of succession to the throne should be submitted to a congress of German princes. This kind of publication is sufficiently exposed by the fact that the German Chancellor, when reading it, is said to have declared: "It is the greatest hubub I have ever heard of!"

The German Emperor replied to the speech of Tsar Ferdinand as follows: "Provoked by adversaries who envied the peaceful prosperity of Germany and Austria-Hungary and who endangered in the most frivolous manner the progress of Europe, in order to strike us and our allies at the roots of our strength, we were already battling when Turkey, menaced by the same enemies, took our side and thus secured for herself, by a hard fight, her position in the world. Then the wisdom of your Majesty perceived the right moment for Bulgaria to defend and vindicate her old rights."

The Emperor then expressed his admiration of the splendid triumphs of the Bulgarian army and, in conclusion, stated his certitude that a lasting peace would be secured by the force of arms, in order to continue the elevated work for the welfare of the people.

British Marine Losses

Competent German authorities declare that, in December, 24 ships, including one British auxiliary cruiser and two British transports of, together, 104,764 tons, were destroyed by the navies of the central powers. Reliable information regarding ships sunk by contact with mines is not yet forthcoming. The real losses will therefore be bigger still and the total loss certainly not under 130,000.

In order to replace the territories sent to the front, the Austro-Hungarian Government has decreed that the age limit during the war should be 55 years, but those between 40 and 55 years will do active service only for six weeks at a time and even then only in districts outside the war zone.

The British have confiscated the whole parcel post on board of the steamer Bergensfjord. They further robbed the luggage of the passengers and confiscated eleven cases belonging to Waldemar Peterson.

The Austro-Hungarian Government

shares of the German Bank and the Disconto Bank are unchanged at 155. Shipping shares are fluctuating and not uniform; the Hamburg America Line shares are quoted at 101, against 105; Consolidated Koenig and Lauri mines 138, against 126, while other German shares show lower quotations, as the Dresden bank shares 136, against 142; General Electric Co. (A. E. G.) 209, against 220; Darmstadt Bank 100, against 110; the Berlin Commercial Co. 135.

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COMMENCEMENT DAY AT RULISON HIGH SCHOOL

Six Young Girls Are Graduated
And Prepare for Uplift
In China

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Kiukiang, Jan. 22. The ninth annual commencement of Rulison High School took place on January 20, in the assembly room of the school in Kiukiang. This school has the distinction of being the pioneer in education for Chinese girls for all the provinces bordering on the lower Yangtze.

This occasion was especially happy in that the surviving one of the two missionaries who opened the school in 1872, Miss Gertrude Howe was present and opened the commencement program with prayer. Everybody in Kiukiang knows the many years of hard work, hard as only pioneering in conservative old China can be, which Miss Howe bestowed upon the school, laying such foundation as alone can produce such splendid results.

The limitations of pioneering work made it impossible to follow any prescribed rule or to accomplish any set task according to western standards, during the earlier years of the school's history. But it has steadily gained in prestige through the accumulative benefits of the years, until the annual fruitage does ample honor to its founders as well as their equally faithful successors.

This year, for the first time the graduating class gave a Class Day Program. This occurred on the evening of the 19th, in the assembly room of the school which was artistically decorated with the class color, yellow, relieved with branches of green. Festoons of yellow bunting across the ceiling gave a sunny air to the room, which harmonized with the generally happy atmosphere of the occasion.

Friends of the school, foreign and Chinese thoroughly enjoyed the program, which moved on from the first number to the end greatly to the credit of Miss Mabel Honsinger, the Director of Music who planned the program and trained the performers.

The class history and prophecy parts of the program which gave especial opportunity for originality and humor were particularly appreciated by the students of the High School Department of the William Nas College to whom such features had the charm of newness.

The class graduated at this time numbered six, the personnel of which represents the following cities: Hankow, Kiukiang, Nanchang and Foochow. Promptly at 10:30 o'clock, they entered the audience room following their Principal, Miss Clara E. Merrill, for eighteen years in charge of this school. One could understand something of the quiet dignity of the class on seeing their leader in cap and gown, combining the tender interest of mother with the solicitude of teacher leading her foster children to the door of a new life and ushering them forth with her blessing.

The girls were a unit in style of costume—olive green suits of broad-cloth, black hose and black velvet slippers their shining hair arranged in girlish fashion decorated with a spray of "lah mei," the dainty, fragrant flower of winter, the chosen class flower, fit emblem of the simple beauty of young womanhood.

The scholastic records of these young women tell less eloquently and less accurately the fine poise of character which each unconsciously displayed as one by one they took their place on the program.

Any unprejudiced observer must concede to them equality of dignity and grace with High School girls in any land. With becoming modesty but with the poise of self confidence they gave their parts in the presence of the highest civil and military officers of Kiukiang and the genuine interest which these men displayed in the development of China's womanhood is high praise of the work of which these girls are a product.

Two of the graduates will teach in the Day School at Kiukiang, one will instruct in music at Rulison High School, one expects to enter a Nurses' Training School and two will study medicine in Peking Medical College.

Special mention should be made of the address on "Character Building" by Miss Ogborn of Wuhu who held the closest attention of the audience as she delivered her words of inspiration in eloquent Chinese.

Following was the commencement program:

- Hymn 231 Congregation
- Prayer Miss Howe
- Welcome Chang, Fengchen
- Teachings from History....
- Hu, Kwaiyin
- Chorus: Wanderers' Night Song. Rubinstein
- High School Chorus.
- Chinese Poem...Kwong, Wenjin
- Essay: Service is True Greatness. Cheo, Tsairen

- "Moonlight" Sonata Adagio agitato—Beethoven.... Ling, Tehchih
- Address—"Character Building".... Miss Ogborn
- Chorus: "The Radiant Morn".... Woodward
- High School Chorus.
- Valedictory Sung, Yuteh
- Presentation of Diplomas.
- Benediction Rev. Chang
- The Class Day program follows:

- Song: "Dream of Paradise".... High School Chorus
- Invocation Rev. Mr. Nieh
- "Welcome" by the president of the class.... Kwelyn Hu
- Essay (Chinese) College Education for women of China. Fung Chen-chang
- Song High School Chorus
- Poem "The Sah Mei," (our class flower) Teh Chih-ling
- The Prophecy.... Wenjin Kwong
- Piano Trio "Don Giovanni!"—Mozart.... Fung Yin-hu, Chao Wen-in, Teh Chih-ling
- Essay (English) "The Vision of Sir Launfal" Yuteh Sung
- History of the class.... Tsai Ren-cheo
- Class Song Senior Class
- Play Freshmen Class
- Rulison Song Entire School
- Benediction:
- Class Motto "Non Ministrari sed Ministrare"
- Class flower "The Lah Mei"
- Class color—Yellow.
- Officers:
- President Kwei Yin-hu
- Chinese Essay.... Fung Chen-chang
- Prophet Wenjin Kwong
- Foot Teh Chih-ling
- Historian Tsai Ren-cheo
- English Essayist..... Yuteh Sung

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S. V. C. Orders

Corps Orders by Major H. W. Pfeiffer, Act. Commandant, S.V.C. Headquarters, 15 Canton Road, Shanghai, January 25, 1916.

4. Commissions:
Commissions as under have been approved by the Council and issued to:

Dated,
Medical Staff—Lieut. N. H.
Bolton 5. 1. '16
Light Horse—2nd Lieut. H.
Quinch 5. 1. '16
American Co.—2nd Lieut.
H. B. Sanford 5. 1. '16
American Co.—2nd Lieut.
F. R. Newman 5. 1. '16
Portuguese Co.—Lieut. E.
Carniero 22. 7. '15
Japanese Co.—Lieut. N.
Oki 12. 8. '15
Shanghai—Lieut. G. L.
Campbell 10. 12. '15
Italian Co.—Lieutenant M.
Commencini 16. 12. '15
5. Leave:
12 Months Leave is granted to
Lieut. S. S. Sellier from Jan. 1, 1916.
6. Death:
The acting commandant regrets to announce the death of Pte. Liu Zer-
zung of the Chinese Company, which occurred on 24th inst. The Funeral will start from West Hongkew Police Station, Haiping Road, at 3 p.m. tomorrow 26th inst. The O. C. Artillery will detail the necessary gun team and carriage.

Shanghai Scottish Shoot

The following are the results of the shoot held at the Rifle Range, on Sunday, in the monthly cup competition of the Shanghai Scottish, S. V. C.:

"A" CLASS

Practice No.	2	5	Total	Head	Net Total
*Col-Sgt. Stewart	16	9	25	0	25
Pte. Tate	10	14	24	0	24
L-Cpl. McKeivie	10	12	22	0	22
Sgt. Taylor	16	9	25	3	22
†Lieut. G. Campbell	14	11	25	5	20
Winner of cup—first time—future handicap 3 points.					
†Winner of spoon.					
"B" CLASS					
*L-Sgt. Peebles	13	10	23	0	23
Pte. A. Ferguson	14	5	19	0	19
Winner of cup—first time; also winner of spoon. Future handicap 3 points.					
"C" CLASS					
*Pte. Jas. Law	14	12	26		
Pte. A. McGregor	11	10	21		
L-Cpl. Butter	10	4	14		
Winner of second spoon.					

PRIZE CREW INTERMED

The American steel barque Andrew Welch, towed by the steamer Rutland, arrived at Christiansand on November 16. The Andrew Welch left San Francisco on August 19 for Halmstad, Sweden, laden with beans. She was hailed off the Shetland Isles by a British patrolboat and ordered to Lerwick for examination. A lieutenant and five men were put on board her. A heavy gale forced the Captain to lay a course for Aberdeen, but owing to the gale he could not make the port and, in spite of the British officer's protest, resolved to steer for the Norwegian coast. With the wind behind her the Andrew Welch crossed the North Sea in only 27 hours (the distance is about 400 miles). Land was sighted near Christiansand, to which the Rutland took her in tow. The prize crew, pending the Government's decision, have been interned at Christiansand.

Japanese Military Officer's Adventures

San Francisco, January 16.—Colonel Yoshikawa, a retired officer of the Japanese Army who took part in the Mexican Civil War, has arrived here for the purpose of obtaining an artificial leg. While serving in General Carranza's army he was seriously wounded and had to have a leg amputated. On entering the United States he was arrested by the immigration authorities but he has protested on the ground that he is now a naturalized Mexican citizen and therefore not liable to detention. The Mexican Consul at San Francisco is rendering him assistance.

Latest Picture of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt

The picture of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, the best known actress in the world, was made during her last appearance before the moving picture camera. It shows her in a death scene from the play "Jeanne Dore" which she was to have produced in America.

J. J. HILL MAY HELP TO REVIVE BELGIUM**Report Follows High Belgian Officials' Consultation With Financiers of West**

Chicago, December 17.—James J. Hill, head of the Great Northern railroad system, in association with other prominent American financiers, is believed to be considering a plan for the restoration of Belgium's finances and industries following the present war.

This report gained credence yesterday, following the arrival in Chicago of a party of distinguished Belgians, representing the Belgian government. They passed some time at St. Paul in conference with the railroad chief and to him, it is understood, they broached the subject of American financiers coming to the aid of Belgium at the close of the war, the assumption being, of course, that Belgium will be restored to the Belgians.

In the party are M. Van de Vyvere, minister of finance in the Belgian cabinet; Chevalier Carton de Wiart, brother of the minister of justice; Mme. de Wiart, Baron de Cartier, Belgian minister to China; M. A. Ryerson, James A. Patten, W. J. Chalmers, E. L. Millard, James W. Thorne, Felix J. Streychmans, Baron Cyrille Ferrieren, Hobart Chatfield-Taylor, Wallace Heckman, H. J. Patten, and Father Devos.

M. Van de Vyvere expressed the firm conviction that Belgium will be restored intact to the Belgians after the war and that a greater future than was dreamed of before awaits the country now in the possession of the Germans, save for a small part.

The Belgian minister of finance paid a high tribute to the American press. He said Belgium's debt of gratitude to the American press and America never could be fully paid.

Baron de Cartier is a guest at the home of Hobart Chatfield Taylor in Lake Forest during the stay of the party in Chicago. He and Taylor have been lifelong friends. De Cartier was in Paris when the war broke out. He is returning to New York to continue negotiations looking to the restoration of Belgium and will start for China late in January.

The other members of the party attended the grand opera performance at night. They are staying at the Blackstone hotel.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon M. Van de Vyvere gave a luncheon at the

FEWER POETS THIS YEAR**Only 25,000 Take Part in Japanese Competition**

Tokio, January 17.—Tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock at the Phoenix Room at the Imperial palace will be held the poetry competition of 1916. His Majesty the Emperor, Princes of the Blood, Marshal Prince Yamagata, and other holders of the Grand Order of Merit, Count Okuma, the Premier and other Cabinet Ministers, nobles and courtiers will attend. The verses composed by their Majesties,

"The Richest of all Tinned Milks Tested"

Says the Committee on Infant and Invalid Diet of the Medical Missionary Association of China



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TO EXPLODE MINES BY WIRELESS IS LATEST**American Has Perfected New System Which U. S. May Buy**

New York, January 15.—The system of Mr. John Hays Hammond to operate mines from an aeroplane by wireless has been perfected and the government will be requested to appropriate about one million dollars to purchase the patent rights.—Asahi.

President on Stump To Plead for Strong National Defences

New York, January 10.—The President's National defence scheme has become unpopular of late and the opposition in Congress is comparatively strong. Therefore, Mr. Wilson, in co-operation with the Secretary of War, will address meetings in the various States with a view to explaining the necessity of strengthening the national defences. The movement will be started in the latter part of this month. Mr. Wilson and the Secretary of War will engage in the task separately. Judging from the trend of things at present, as the Republicans are in favor of an extension of the national defences but are against an increase of taxes, they will eventually reject the National Defence Bill; while the attitude of the Democrats is ambiguous, as there is a powerful party of advocates of anti-Militarism; and opinions against the National Defence Bill are expressed in Congress. The scheme is especially unpopular in the Central States most distant from the Pacific and the Atlantic. Under these circumstances, President Wilson will proceed to Chicago and St. Louis to explain the necessity of the Bill.—Osaka Asahi—Kobe Herald.

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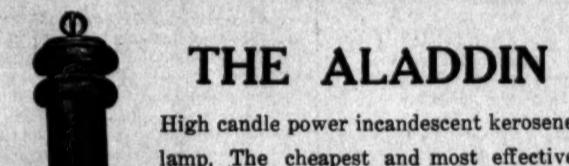
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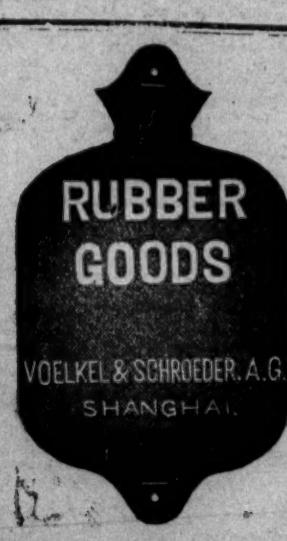
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THOMAS F. MILLARD
Managing Editor.

WEATHER
Fine and milder weather. Very
unsteady breezes along the whole
coast.

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 26, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

U.S. Navy To Be the Equal of Any Other In the World?

(From The Outlook)

THE report of the Secretary of the
Navy was made public on
December 14. The report of the
General Board of the Navy was not
made public until December 22. Upon the question of fundamental
naval policy the General Board says:

"The navy of the United States
should ultimately be equal to the
most powerful maintained by any
other nation of the world. It should
be gradually increased to this point
by such a rate of development year
by year as may be permitted by the
facilities of the country, but the limit
above defined should be attained not
later than 1925."

"The General Board believes that
the course of the present war in
Europe affords convincing reasons for
modifying the opinion which it has
expressed for the past eleven years
as to the proper size of the navy. A
navy in firm control of the seas from
the outbreak of the war is the prime
essential to the defense of a country
situated as is the United States,
bordering upon two great oceans. A
navy strong enough only to defend
our coast from actual invasion will
not suffice. Defense from invasion is
not the only function of the navy. It
must protect our sea-borne com-
merce and drive that of the enemy
from the sea. The best way to ac-
complish all these objects is to find
and defeat the hostile fleet, or any of
its detachments, at a distance from
our coast sufficiently great to prevent
interruption of our normal course of
National life."

The Administration obviously does
not intend to follow the General
Board's policy; and we are persuaded
that in making this decision the civil
Government is wisely exercising its
rightful prerogative.

Upon comparing the General
Board's statement of policy, however,
with its recommendations for con-
struction, it is seen at once that the
number of ships asked for is by no
means sufficient to place the United
States navy in the position in relation
to the other navies of the world which
the General Board deems necessary
for our National safety. It is doubtful
whether the construction recom-
mended will even restore us to the
position of second naval Power,
which we once held. A careful read-
ing of the General Board's report
discloses the fact that the General
Board was not asked by the Secretary
to outline the building program
demanded by its announced opinion,
but to draw up a program which
"will continue for a period of five
years with an expenditure of about
\$100,000,000 each year for five years
on new construction only." This is
what has been called "Secretary
Daniels' 'Five-Hundred-Million-
Dollar Program."

Accepting the limitation of the
Secretary's request, the General
Board recommends that of this
\$500,000,000 appropriation
\$96,792,500 should be expended in
the first year towards the construc-
tion of four dreadnaughts, three
battle cruisers, four scouts, ten
destroyers, two fleet submarines,
twenty coast submarines, four
auxiliary vessels, two river gun-
boats, air-craft, and reserve am-
munition. The Secretary (for work
to be initiated in 1917) actually
recommends an expenditure of but
\$67,003,000 to be used in the con-
struction of two dreadnaughts, two

battle cruisers, three scout cruisers,
fifteen destroyers, five fleet sub-
marines, twenty-five coast sub-
marines, two gunboats, and one
auxiliary vessel, air-craft, and
reserve ammunition.

The recommendations of the
General Board were made with a
view to providing the most needed
ships at the earliest dates. It
appears that the Secretary has not
accepted the expert recommenda-
tions of the General Board concerning
the manner in which the sum
allotted to the navy by the present
Administration should be expended.
Many question the competency of
our army and navy experts to tell
the people of the United States how
much they need in the way of
armament, but few should question
the wisdom of letting our experts
determine how the sums provided
by the civil Government should be
used.

The most encouraging part of
the Secretary's report is contained
in his apparent adherence to the
policy of a continuing program of
naval construction. If such a
policy is to succeed, however, it
must in the future be presented
without the apparent confusion of
thought and purpose manifested in
the present report of the Secretary
of the Navy.

Travelettes

Naples

THE tarantella is the personification
of Naples. It is the dance of the
people, the spirit of the town.
Wherever a group of Neapolitans
gets together there is sure to be a
musician who bursts spontaneously
into this native folk dance. It is full
of graceful bows, the intertwining of
like dancing figures and the swing
of brilliant scarfs.

Naples is the most joyful spot on
earth. One sees it first from the bay,
revealing itself in a far-reaching
crescent which rises, terrace upon
terrace, from the water's edge. Back
of it are rolling hills covered with
vineyards and olive groves, and
beyond the mighty Vesuvius, its crest
shrouded in an eternal veil of smoke.

The streets of Naples are always
a blaze of color. Scarf sashes,
flaming bandanas, handkerchiefs,
costumes that are riots of brilliant
shades. The whole population lives
in the streets. The Neapolitan child
comes into being in the open, spends
his childhood there without the
knowledge of clothing, takes up the
rollicking, care-free life of his kind,
lives for half a century in the noisy
din of the busy streets, and passes
away to the rattle of stringed instru-
ments, played that his sons and
daughters may dance the tarantella.

Besides in the vegetables men-
tioned above, such minerals are found
abundantly in turnips, carrots and
parsnips. The turnip was long a
favorite target for the criticism of
diet cranks, who pointed out that it
consists almost entirely of wood and
water, but further investigation
triumphantly vindicated its place on
the dinner-table. Not only vegeta-
bles, but many fruits, notably
oranges, contain much calcium. In
other words, they are builders of
bone. Milk, too, is rich in this
mineral, and that is one of the prin-
cipal reasons why it is so well fitted
for a growing body. There is more
calcium dissolved in any glass of
milk than it would be possible to dis-
solve in a glass of water.

Another virtue of roots and vegeta-
bles which is just coming to be
valued at its proper weight, is that a
large part of their solid skeleton is
indigestible. At first glance this
seems to be a fault rather than an
advantage, but the truth of the mat-
ter is that our civilized diet tends to
be too concentrated. By our pre-
cooked and pre-digested foods, we
are cheating our legitimate internal
digestions out of their natural occ-
cupation. Fruits and vegetables give
them something to work on, a condi-
tion of things essential to their good
temper and well-being. The diges-
tion is an industrious mechanism
which does not thrive in idleness.

Moreover, there is a certain season-
able value in green foods, which is
even yet imperfectly understood, but
probably rests on the age-old custom
of the human race of eating par-
ticular plants at the particular season
of their ripening, until the body has
come to expect it. This principle is
generally acted upon on the farm,
where the mess of greens in spring-
time is an institution as firmly rooted
as the greens themselves. City
dwellers, however, are prone to over-
look it.

The point to be taken from all
these virtues of the vegetable is
largely that it is dangerous to judge
foods on the basis of their fuel value.
The term, "food value," is often
applied solely in this sense, and
rightly understood, the fuel, or
nourishing, value of a substance is a
valuable indicator in buying and
cooking. But because beans have
fifteen times as high fuel value to
the body as has spinach, it does not
follow that they are fifteen times as
valuable a food.

The fruit and vegetable at most,
however, are only essential side-
dishes. The prime need of the body
is for something to repair its waste,
and for something to furnish the
energy that carries it through a day's
work. This energy is supplied for

SCIENCE BEGINS AT HOME

III.—Chemistry In The Kitchen

By Frederic J. Haskin

PEOPLE are just beginning to take
an interest in what they eat. A
wave of dietary curiosity is sweeping
America. Books by the hundred are
being published on the balanced
ration, the ideal menu, the scientific
bill-of-fare. The latest development
is a correspondence course in "Sci-
entific Eating."

The last place to be touched by
this new tendency was the kitchen
itself. The home is the most conserva-
tive of institutions. You can
change the basic law of a nation before
you can change its characteristic
way of cooking potatoes. This
conservatism is not a bad thing, for
a great many of the early conclusions
of the food faddists and investigators
turned out to be based on insufficient
date. But now the kitchen is begin-
ning to ask questions.

The food question is obviously of
supreme importance. Half our ills
can be traced to improper feeding.
Nobody realizes this better than the
housewife, but when she turns to
science for information some spectac-
ular savant assures her with a
broad smile that the whole question
is perfectly simple, and hands her a
page of chemical formulae that
look like a Chinese puzzle and convey
about as much meaning as a recipe in
Greek.

Nevertheless, the question is simple
in its essentials. Food has three
functions in the human body—to
repair waste, to furnish fuel for the
human engine, and to regulate the
vital processes. It was this last
office that the early food investigators
overlooked and got themselves and
their ideal diets into confusion thereby.
They calculated the needs of the body in
gram and calories, and concluded that the average man was
eating a great deal more than was
good for him. They selected the
foods which contained the most
concentrated nourishment, and pointed
out that, for the economical, articles
like cauliflower and spinach were a
needless extravagance because they
consisted ninety per cent. of water
which could be purchased from the
city at fifteen cents a thousand gallons.

This reasoning failed to take into
account the physiological effect of
many vegetables, which are essential
to health because of the mineral
matter they contain. Spinach, cauli-
flower and celery are among the best
of these. They are particularly rich
in iron, phosphorous and calcium.
These minerals go to the building of
bone, and hence are of great impor-
tance in the diet of children.

Besides in the vegetables men-
tioned above, such minerals are found
abundantly in turnips, carrots and
parsnips. The turnip was long a
favorite target for the criticism of
diet cranks, who pointed out that it
consists almost entirely of wood and
water, but further investigation
triumphantly vindicated its place on
the dinner-table. Not only vegeta-
bles, but many fruits, notably
oranges, contain much calcium. In
other words, they are builders of
bone. Milk, too, is rich in this
mineral, and that is one of the prin-
cipal reasons why it is so well fitted
for a growing body. There is more
calcium dissolved in any glass of
milk than it would be possible to dis-
solve in a glass of water.

Another virtue of roots and vegeta-
bles which is just coming to be
valued at its proper weight, is that a
large part of their solid skeleton is
indigestible. At first glance this
seems to be a fault rather than an
advantage, but the truth of the mat-
ter is that our civilized diet tends to
be too concentrated. By our pre-
cooked and pre-digested foods, we
are cheating our legitimate internal
digestions out of their natural occ-
cupation. Fruits and vegetables give
them something to work on, a condi-
tion of things essential to their good
temper and well-being. The diges-
tion is an industrious mechanism
which does not thrive in idleness.

Moreover, there is a certain season-
able value in green foods, which is
even yet imperfectly understood, but
probably rests on the age-old custom
of the human race of eating par-
ticular plants at the particular season
of their ripening, until the body has
come to expect it. This principle is
generally acted upon on the farm,
where the mess of greens in spring-
time is an institution as firmly rooted
as the greens themselves. City
dwellers, however, are prone to over-
look it.

The point to be taken from all
these virtues of the vegetable is
largely that it is dangerous to judge
foods on the basis of their fuel value.
The term, "food value," is often
applied solely in this sense, and
rightly understood, the fuel, or
nourishing, value of a substance is a
valuable indicator in buying and
cooking. But because beans have
fifteen times as high fuel value to
the body as has spinach, it does not
follow that they are fifteen times as
valuable a food.

The fruit and vegetable at most,

the most part by the various sorts
of grains, the few really nourishing
vegetables, milk, eggs and meats.
The problem of the day is how to
arrange a menu with the right proportion
of each.

Since dietary propaganda has be-
come common, the average man or
woman is prone to shy and beat a
strategic retreat when anyone men-
tions the mere names of the proteins,
carbohydrates and fats. They have
undoubtedly been the center of a fog
of technical discussion which has
failed to illuminate the subject much,
but they are important enough to
merit a little consideration for all
that.

The proteins are at once the most
essential on the list, and the ones
that give the most trouble in pre-
paring a balanced ration. The human
body is about two-thirds water, but
the remaining third of really solid
substance about us consists more
than half of protein. The lean part
of meat is a food rich in proteins, of
course, since animals have the same
chemical structure as ourselves.
Flour contains some protein, peas
and beans contain a great deal. Eggs
and milk are protein foods, and most
fish are very rich in it.

Proteins seem to be essential to
the repair of any waste in bodily
tissue. That is to say, carbohydrates,
such as sugar and corn-starch, and
fats, such as butter and lard, will
furnish the system with heat to keep
it warm, and give it energy with
which to work. But when muscular
work goes to the point of breaking down
instead of building up, the well established
fact that an excess of protein is a
strain on the kidneys. Yet authorities
still differ widely as to what this
correct amount of daily protein is
to be.

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correct amount of daily protein is
to be.

There are difficulties in conducting
a mine, but the ablest miner is helpless
until he finds a paying claim.
It is one of the best services of the
college that it helps in finding the
claim.

A college course may be worth
while even if it never gives a financial
profit. There are other assets.
The college opens avenues to many
fields of culture and achievement.

It is a poor fellow who gets
through college without having
caught something of the spirit of
poetry and some knowledge of it,
who has not read some of the great
books and gathered some inspiration
from the great sciences and scientists.
These are to be had free of charge.

The fat and carbohydrate foods are
a less delicate field of operations.
Their function is simpler, and a little
abuse of them does not carry as
heavy a penalty as a similar abuse of
proteins. Carbohydrate is simply the
form that nourishing elements take
in almost all plants. Sugar is a
typical carbohydrate, flour and pota-
toes depend for their nourishing
value largely on these compounds.
The carbohydrate is a valuable dietary
element, for in most of its form it
does not strain the digestion, and it
has a fuel value about as high as
the protein.

Fat is the premier food as a fuel,
however. An ounce of fat has twice
as much fuel value as an ounce of
carbohydrate or protein. This is what
makes it a good cold weather com-
modity, and also explains the pen-
chant of the untutored Eskimo for tallow
candles, lamp oil, and raw whale
blubber. Fats are often hard to digest,
however, for a civilized man
leading a sedentary life.

The consensus of opinion among
authorities seems to be that one meat
meal a day, taken in connection with
the protein content of the other
foods, gives all the protein a seden-
tary man needs. Fats can be more
freely eaten in winter than in summer.
The variation of opinion as to
the fuel value of fat is wide. Some authorities
put it twice as high as others.
The expert who places it lowest is
said to have experimented on a squad
of soldiers who got hungry under his
frugal regime and stole out by night
to revel on sausage and bean soup.
The good professor was astounded at
the way they gained fat on next to
nothing at all. For the average man,
real appetite, as distinguished from a
craving for delicacies, is probably
the best guide in eating carbohydrates.

The question of a proper balance
of the daily food is undoubtedly an
important one. Many variable ele-
ments enter into it, such as the state
of health, the time of year, the sort
of work done, the peculiar tempera-
ture of each individual, even the
variations in activity from day to
day. Of course, the danger of a little
wrong eating is not so great as
faddists would have us believe. The
human race has been struggling with
a cold world for so many generations
that its constitution can stand a
fairly wide latitude of deviation from
the theoretically perfect diet, without
taking to the hospital. But a proper
diet is undoubtedly an immense aid to
health and cheerfulness.

Investing Four Years In College

By Abram W. Harris

(President North-western University)

Some of the most important deci-
sions must be made in youth when
there is little experience to guide.
The choice of a lifework and the
getting of education are such mat-
ters. What rules ought to guide?
Shall the boy leave school when he
has completed the grammar course?<

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House Decorations
Weddings and
Funerals

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The Enamel that produces a
"Mirror-like" Surface

Falconite Enamel is representative of all that is best in modern manufacturing methods.

Colour - - - Snow White
Surface - - - Brilliant and Mirror-like

Consistency - - Slightly thicker than good body Varnish but flowing as freely and setting with the same even brilliancy.

Falconite gives a smooth porcelain surface that allows neither dust nor dirt to accumulate—is elastic, durable and will always remain White.

Specified by all the leading Architects

Further Particulars from:-

Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.
SHANGHAI

Seven Reasons

why every housewife should use

Del Monte
Canned Fruits and Vegetables

GUARANTEE
We guarantee positively that in the preparation of our products, no adulterant of any kind is used.

PURITY

In syrups for our table fruits we use the best dry granulated sugar without glucose, saccharine, or any other substitute. Our goods comply with the provisions of the National Food and Drugs Act, Serial Number 6622.

FLAVOR

Our fruits are filled into the cans when in their fresh condition before cooking. They are then sealed up and processed, so that the natural flavor is retained. Being packed where grown, our products are really fresher than the fresh fruits and vegetables ordinarily bought on the market and brought to the housekeeper two and more days old.

CLEANLINESS

Our factories are kept in a thoroughly clean and sanitary condition. We insist upon neatness in all departments, and our goods are packed under the most favorable conditions, both as regards cleanliness and intelligent supervision.

WHOLESALENESS

In the cooking process, our canned products are necessarily sterilized, and keep in any climate. Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, "The Westfield Board," and other food experts give these products highest rating of quality.

ECONOMY

Our products are not only nutritious, wholesome and delicious, but more economical than similar products put up at home.

CONVENIENCE

Ready for an emergency—all these products are practically ready to serve—the canned vegetables may be used cold in salads or warmed and seasoned to suit the taste.

Connell Bros. Co.

Agents.

For Sale at all Dealers.



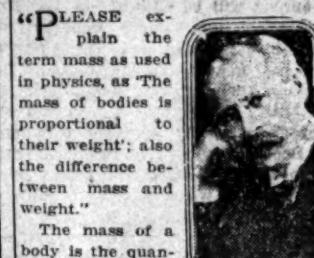
INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



Mysteries of Weight and Mass

By Garrett P. Serviss



PLEASE explain the term mass as used in physics, as 'The mass of bodies is proportional to their weight'; also the difference between mass and weight."

The mass of a body is the quantity of matter that body contains, and it depends upon the body's density, or the closeness with which the ultimate particles are packed together. The weight of a body is the force with which the earth attracts it. This force, called gravity, acts equally upon every particles in the body. If two bodies are composed of precisely the same state, then their masses will be proportional to their sizes, and so will their weights. But if one of them consists of a substance denser than that of which the other is composed, then the denser of the two, although smaller, may

possess the greater mass and the greater weight. This shows why weight rather than size is used to measure the mass of a body.

But, still, weight is not the same thing as mass. Weight varies with the distance from the center of the earth, but mass remains unchanged no matter what the situation of the body concerned may be.

Thus, if you weigh a certain body with a spring balance and then take that body to some other point on the earth and weigh it again, in the same manner, the weight will vary slightly, owing to irregularities in the shape of the earth, and to effects arising from the earth's rotation on its axis, although the mass, or quantity of matter in the body, is manifestly unchanged.

If you were free to travel about the universe instead of being confined to the earth, you would very quickly find out the difference between mass and weight. For instance, a body that weighs six pounds on the earth would weigh only one pound on the moon, while if taken to Jupiter its weight would increase to sixteen pounds.

On Mars it would weigh two and a third pounds, on Venus a little less than five pounds, on Saturn seven pounds, and on the asteroid Ceres about two and a half ounces. At the surface of the sun it would weigh (if it could withstand the heat there) 166 pounds.

Finally, if you took it to the gravitational center of the earth, where attraction is balanced in all directions, it would have no weight at all. Yet, always and everywhere, the mass of the body would remain unchanged.

To forestall quibbles, it may be as well to say that even at the center of the earth the body would experience a certain attractive force toward the sun. But to your spring balance it would be weightless.

There is one curious, though obvious, result of the fact that weight varies with the attractive force which is worth pointing out. If instead of using a spring balance you should use a pair of scales or a steelyard in weighing a body, at

different points on the earth or on the surface of different planets, the weight would appear to be the same everywhere. Your six-pound body would balance a six-pound marker just as well on the moon as on the earth, because each would lose weight in the same proportion.

If you went about the universe trying to measure weight in different worlds with a steelyard you would arrive at the totally false conclusion that all planets were equal in their gravitational attraction. Only your muscular sense, or a spring balance, would show you the actual differences.

But, while the steelyard was deceiving you as to weight, it would be telling you the absolute truth about mass—viz., that mass does not vary with change of gravity; that two equal masses are always equal whether each weighs six pounds or one pound, and that weight may totally disappear without the slightest loss of mass.

There are many very amusing ways in which you might sport with the protean property of weight if once you were free to sail the ocean of interplanetary ether. You might take on your back a burden which nearly crushed you to the ground, but as you receded from the earth, its weight would become rapidly less and less, until, when you arrived within about 24,000 miles of the center of the moon, your burden would cease to have any weight, and you also would become weightless, because you would have reached the point of balance between the attraction of the earth and that of the moon.

So, all the great planets circling around the sun gain and lose "weight" continually, according as they are nearer to or farther from the sun, and from one another, in their orbits. If we measure the earth's weight in terms of the sun's attraction upon it, then our planet will be thousands of trillions of tons heavier at the end of December than it was at the end of June, because it will have approached 3,000,000 miles nearer, but its mass will not have been altered by one iota.

Anecdotes Of The Famous

When Lord Charles Beresford was a candidate for the representation of York in Parliament—a position which he ultimately occupied—his opponent was Sir Charles Furness, afterward Lord Furness. In his "Memoirs" Lord Charles recalls the following reminiscence:

"My brothers, Lord William and Lord Marcus, were helping me. Lord Marcus accompanied me to a meeting,

and I told him that he must make a speech. I can't, he said. I don't know what to say."

"I told him to begin, because he would surely be interrupted, and then, being an Irishman, he would certainly find something to say. Lord Marcus thereupon rose to his feet, and a voice from the crowd immediately shouted:

"Who are ye?"

"It was enough. The fire was kindled."

"Who are we?" cried Lord Marcus. "I'll tell you who we are. We are three brothers and our names are Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego. And we have come here to put out the burning, fiery Furness!"

Like most celebrities, the late Doctor Grace, the famous English cricketer, has suffered from the attentions of the autograph hunter. At one match at which he was playing a pretty little girl came up to him with a notebook and pencil in her hand and boldly asked him to sign his name. She was such a charming little maiden that he could not refuse, and she went away the proud possessor of his autograph.

A few weeks later, at another match, he was surprised to see the same little

HERE'S THE MODEL JUDGE

King of Chicago Is Neither a Chowder Nor a Drinker

Chester, Pa., Dec. 11.—Federal Judge Simeon Woodrow King, of Chicago, who is visiting relatives in this city, is a remarkable man. He is in his eighty-fourth year, and has never been sick a day in his life. He comes of a sturdy Quaker stock, and would pass for a man of seventy.

He was appointed Judge for the United States Court for the Northern District of Illinois when he was twenty-one years and six months of age, by President Abraham Lincoln, and has been sitting as a jurist all that long period of more than half a century.

"I have kept the promise I made to Abraham Lincoln," Judge King says, "and that promise was that I would never smoke or chew tobacco; never touch liquor and never tell an untruth."

Woman, 94, Wins Lottery

Minot, N. D., December 11.—Mrs. Margaret Foley of Minot has the distinction of being the oldest person to register an opportunity to participate in the distribution of the Fort Berthold lands. Mrs. Foley confessed to ninety-four when she enrolled her name. Federal officials who are in charge of the registration here believe Mrs. Foley is the oldest person who has ever registered for a land drawing.

Spry Nonagenarian

Dover, Ky., December 11.—Dr. Fletcher Smith, 96 years old, may be seen on our streets most any day the weather is good. His faculties are clear and he converses with intelligence on any subject. He has always been a student and a reasoner, and his remarkable memory adds proof to the theory that the more work the brain does the better work it will do, and the longer it will last.

SHELL WAS IN CIVIL WAR

Showed It Was by Going Off in Melting Cupola

Chattanooga, Tenn., December 11.—A Civil war shell, picked up on one of the battlefields around Chattanooga and sold with a lot of old scrap iron to a foundry company, exploded when dumped in the melting cupola with a lot of iron. No one was hurt and the damage done to the cupola was immaterial.

The manager of the concern says that shells are frequently found in scrap iron, but they are usually very careful to see that they are not thrown into the cupola.

BENGER'S is NATURAL FOOD—

entirely free from any chemical substance whatsoever.

It is different from all other foods in being scientifically combined with natural digestive principles.

Benger's Food

is prepared for child, invalid, or aged person, with fresh new milk, and in course of preparation, both the Food and the milk are partially digested, as desired.

This unique feature enables Benger's Food to be assimilated under almost all conditions of illness and digestive disorder.

The composition of Benger's Food is known to and approved by Doctors throughout the world.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

An interesting booklet explaining how Benger's Food assists Nature in Invalids and Convalescents from

BENGER'S FOOD LTD., OTTER WORKS, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

Branch Offices: SYDNEY (N.S.W.) LTD., WILLIAM STREET; MONTREAL, QUEBEC; AGENTS—National Drug & Chemical Co., Ltd., 34, St. Gabriel Street, MONTREAL, and branches.

GAS COKE FIRES

YIELD 44 PER CENT OF RADIANT HEAT AS AGAINST 19 PER CENT YIELDED BY A COAL FIRE

Moreover, gas coke is smokeless, clean to handle and the cheapest solid fuel on the market.

It burns well either alone or mixed with a little coal and yields a glowing heat that will last for hours.

Screened Coke \$14.00 per ton

Unscreened Coke 10.00 , , ,

Breeze (very small) ... 5.00 , , ,

For large quantities prices will be reduced

For particulars apply to

TA CHANG KUNG SZE, 216 Thibet Road

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SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD. 5 "

Showroom, 29 Nanking Road

Dr. John Goddard
Optician
Refracting and Manufacturing
Toric Lenses
Invisible Bifocals
Sun Glasses in Various Shades

W. T. Findley, M.D.
36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928



For Sale at all Dealers.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 25, 1916.
Money and BullionMexican Dollars: Market rate: 72.65
Shai Gold Bars: 97.8 touch.—
Bar Silver —
Copper Cash per tael 18.23
Sovereigns:
buying rate @ 2.7% Tls. 7.55
Exch. @ 72.9—Mex. \$ 10.49
Peking Bar 387
Native Interest —

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver 27.8d.

Bank rate of discount 5%

Market rate of discount:

3 m.s. — %

4 m.s. — %

6 m.s. — %

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d.s.

Ex. Paris on London Fr. 27.95

Ex. N.Y. on London T.T. \$ 4.76%

Consols —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London T.T. 2.7%

London Demand 2.7d.

India T.T. 1.96

Paris Demand 36.7%

Hamburg T.T. —

Hamburg Demand —

New York T.T. 62%

New York Demand 62%

Hongkong T.T. 75%

Japan T.T. 1.42

Batavia T.T. 143

Banks' Buying Rates

London 4 m.s. Cds. 2.8%

London 4 m.s. Dcys. 2.8%

London 6 m.s. Cds. 2.8%

London 6 m.s. Dcys. 2.9%

Paris 4 m.s. 385

Hamburg 4 m.s. —

New York 4 m.s. 66%

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR JANUARY

£1-Hk. Tls. 7.02

Hk. Tls. 1-France. 3.92

1-Marks. 2.94

Gold \$ 1-Hk. Tls. 1.48

Hk. Tls. 1-Yen. 1.34

1-Rupees. 2.14

1-Roubles. 2.28

1-Mex. \$.... 1.50

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK,

Exchange Quotations

On Germany—

Tel. Transfers 370 1/2 nom.

Demand 271

Bank Drafts, 4 m.s. 282 1/2 "

Credits, 4 m.s. —

Dcys. Bills, 4 m.s. 316

Dcys. Bills, 6 m.s. 310

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange

Bank of China

(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.6275

Chinese Dollars, 72.525

On Peking, Demand, 105%

On Tientsin, Demand, 106 1/2

On Newchwang, Demand, 81 1/2

On Hankow, Demand, 103 1/2

On Chungking, Demand, 105 1/2

On Nanchang, Demand, 73%

On Foochow, Demand, 98 1/2

On Amoy, Demand, 72 1/2

On Swatow, Demand, 97 1/2

On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 63 1/2

On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 72 1/2

On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Tael, 83

January 25, 1916.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, January 24.—Following are today's rubber prices:—

Plantation, First Latex.

Spot 3s. 6 1/2d. Done

April to June delivery 3s. 7d. to 3s. 7 1/2d. Done

Tendency of market Quieter.

Last Quotation, London, January 22:

Spot 3s. 7d. to 3s. 7 1/2d. paid.

April to June delivery 3s. 7 1/2d. Paid.

Tendency of market Firm.

Liverpool Cotton Market

Reuter's Service

London, January 24.—Following are today's cotton prices:—

Mid-American Spot... 8s. 18d.

March-April 7s. 87d.

October-November 7s. 36d.

PERMATA RUBBER ESTATE

Mr. J. H. Richards, secretary of the Permatra Rubber Estate, Ltd., informs us that according to mail advices received from the estate, the estimated output of dry rubber for the month of December is 5,550 lbs.

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 26 years.

102 Bobbing Well Road Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

Singapore Rubber Auction

January 5, 1916.

Following were the prices realised at the Singapore rubber auction on January 5:—

Sheet per pol.

Smoked Fine Ribbed @ 20s-18s

Smoked Good Ribbed —

Smoked Fine Plain 19s-18s

Smoked Good Plain 18s

Unsmoked Fine Ribbed 19s-18s

Unsmoked Good Ribbed —

Unsmoked Fine Plain 18s

Unsmoked Good Plain 17s-16s

Crepe

Fine Pale Thin 210-205

Good Pale Thin 206-198

Good Pale Blanket 197

Good Brown Blanket 192-175

Fine Brown 198-18s

Good Brown 191-170

Good Dark 183-140

Barky 171-140

Scrap

Virgin and Pressed 135-109

Loose —

Sheet

Cupwashing 170

London quotations:

Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet. 4s. 1d.

Fine Pale Crepe 4s. 1 1/2d.

Catalogued for sale Pol. 4,926

Sold Pol. 3,042

At the auction today about 5,000 pieces were offered for sale. In the morning there was a good demand for fine ribbed smoked Sheet and fine pale Crepe to be withdrawn. The auction closed easier.

Banks' buying rate on

London 3 m.s. 2s. 4 1/2d.

Banks' buying rate on

London demand 2s. 4 1/2-3d.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

THE BEAN CAKE INDUSTRY

Dairen, December 30.—As another counting factor of the unusual accumulation of bean cake at Dairen wharves is suggested the growth of the bean milling industry in North Manchuria.

It is said that M. Wentzel (Vice-President of the Chinese Eastern Railway, Petrograd), at His Excellency's last visit to Dairen in Spring of this year, became satisfied of the manufacture of bean cake forming the chief asset of the growing prosperity of this port. On his return to Harbin, everything possible was done to stimulate this industry, and in consequence the total annual production of bean cake has been increased to 3,800,000 pieces a year from about only one-quarter of the figures for last year. The outputs have been exported to Japan via Vladivostok for sale at more moderate prices than South Manchurian outputs. This new phenomenon in the produce export trade has received scanty notice of the Dairen bean mill owners, who have kept up their plants at work.

That Beans, which ought to be quoted above yen 4, considering their intrinsic fertilizing virtue, the difficulty to import manures from abroad, and the report of discouraging prospects of American cotton crops, are priced below 4 yen, owners attribute a good deal to the development of bean milling business in North Manchuria.

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This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00

Reserves " 48,000,000.00

Successors et Agences:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon

Battambang Hongkong Shanghai

Canton Mongtze Singapore

Djibouti Noumea Tientsin

Pondichery Peking Tourane

Haiphong Papete Phnom-Penh

Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais;

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

BERLIN: Messrs. Mendelsohn & Co.

HAMBURG: Messrs. M. M. Warburg & Co.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay Hallan Peking

Calcutta Hawke Shanghai

Changchun Harbin Tientsin

(Kwan-chendzhe) Newchwang Vladivostok

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55 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

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Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, and Roubles. Terms on application.

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Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.

PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisenne, Societe Anonyme.

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

All kinds of

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	\$36.
Chartered	62.
Russia-Asiatic	R. 187 1/2 N.
Cathay, ordy.	265 B.
Cathay, pref.	680.
Marine Insurance	
Canton	\$415.
North China	Tls. 182 1/2 N.
Union of Canton	\$950 Sa.
Yangtze	\$250 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$153 1/2 B.
Hongkong Fire	\$410.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 130 B.
Indo-China Def., "Shell"	868. 6d. B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 18 B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 54 B.
Kochien	Tls. 20 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 11 1/2 B.
Oriental Cons.	378. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 3 S.
Raub	Tls. 3.35 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$82.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 60 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 92 1/2 B.
Hongkong Wharf	\$77 S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 106.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 105 B.
Wel-hai-wai Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores	\$7.10 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 63 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-WO	Tls. 147 1/2 Sa.
E-WO Pref.	Tls. 111.
International	Tls. 75 1/2.
International Pref.	Tls. 76.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 71 B.
Soy Chee	Tls. 41 1/2 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 90.
Kung Yik	Tls. 13 B.
Yangtzeepoo	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Yangtzeepoo Pref.	Tls. 111.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y	\$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	\$130 Sa.
Green Island	\$10.20 S.
Langkais	Tls. 38 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 135 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holls	\$16 1/2 B.
Llewellyn	62 1/2.
Lane, Crawford	\$100 Sa.
Moutrie	\$38 N.
Watson	\$6.90 B.
Weeks	\$19 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 19 B.
Amber	Tls. 2 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 17 1/2 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 7 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 46.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 2.40 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Bute	Tls. 2.07 1/2 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 2.70 B.
Cheng	Tls. 18 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Dominion	Tls. 5.65 B.
Gula Kalumpang	Tls. 19 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 12 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 28 B.
Kapala	Tls. 12 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 1.60 B.
Karan	Tls. 23 1/2 B.
Kota Bahro	Tls. 19 B.
Kroewok Java	Tls. 16 B.
Padang	Tls. 26 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 21.
Permatas	Tls. 15 1/2 B.
Rehab	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 1.80 B.
Seeker	Tls. 11 1/2 B.
Senamban	Tls. 2.35.
Senawang	Tls. 25 B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Shai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 18.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 3 S.
Sungala	Tls. 3 1/2 B.
Sungel Duri	Tls. 16 1/2 B.
Sua Mangis	Tls. 8 1/2 B.
Taiping	Tls. 3 1/2 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 12 B.
Tebong	Tls. 34 1/2 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2.80.
Ziange	Tls. 9.15 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 160 B.
Cuity Dairy	Tls. 15 B.
Shai Elec. and Asb.	Tls. 2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 91 1/2 Sa.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 32 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
Shai Telephone	Tls. 95 B.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 300.
S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers	
Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road	
Telephone No. 398	

A NEW INSULAR BANK FOR THE PHILIPPINES

Vice-Governor Martin's Scheme Is An Ambitious Project

The Philippine Legislature has not been in session since the beginning of November and to the satisfaction of those who really have the interests of the Islands at heart (and, in parenthesis, have much of their money invested there), the members of the Assembly are showing themselves more efficient and capable.

Perhaps the most important measure that has been introduced this session is the one by Vice-Governor Henderson S. Martin for the formation of an Insular Bank for the Philippine Islands. The capital of the Bank was fixed at 10,000,000 Pesos, represented by a stock issue, the greater part of the stock to be held by the Government so that it should have the controlling interest. It now appears, however, that in the eyes of the majority of the Assemblymen the Bill is not far reaching enough; consequently, on the basis of the original Bill, the Assembly Committee on Corporations and Banks, not having seen fit to approve of the measure, has prepared a new Bill, which it has presented to the House.

Discussion on the same has not yet started, but whatever the decision of the Assembly, it is not expected that it will come before the Commission for final action until after the Christmas recess.

The new bill is interesting and more ambitious and extensive in scope than that of the Vice-Governor's. It first proposes to double the capital, fixing it at 20,000,000 Pesos. The stock issue will be 200,000 shares, par 100 Pesos each, and 10,000 of these to be purchased by the government to insure control. The Bank, it is provided, may begin operations as soon as the government has paid for 50,000 of the shares for which it has agreed to subscribe. The new measure also stipulates that the capital and credits of the present Agricultural Bank shall be transferred to the Insular Bank and that any credits to the Agricultural Bank which are unacceptable shall be reimbursed to the Insular Bank by the Government.

The Bill asks for an appropriation of 3,500,000 Pesos from national funds as partial payment for stock of the Bank to be acquired by the government, and an additional amount of 5,100,000 Pesos to make up the remainders of the amount together with the total of the capital and credits transferred to the Insular institution from the Agricultural Bank. This latter sum is not to be entered upon the books of the Insular Auditor until full payment has been asked for by the Bank, and such payment for stock subscribed is not to be demanded before January 1, 1918.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, January 25, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Two Cotton Tls. 147.50

Trans "B" Tls. 91.50

Anglo Javas Tls. 17.25

Batu Anam Tls. 2.45

Batu Anam Tls. 2.40

Butes Tls. 2.07 1/2

Consolidated Tls. 5.65

Dominions Tls. 19.00

Java Consolidated Tls. 28.00

Rehah Tls. 1.80

Samagaga Tls. 1.42 1/2

Shanghai Malay Tls. 7.50

Tebongs Tls. 37.00

Tebongs Tls. 36.50

Ziangebs Tls. 9.15

Langkais Tls. 28.00

Unions Inc. \$500.00

Chemors Tls. 2.70

Talipings Tls. 3.50

Seeker Tls. 11.25

Direct Business Reported:

Sumatras Tls. 135.00

Ziangebs Tls. 9.15

Anglo Dutch Tls. 7.00

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, January 25, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Pahangs Tls. 3.00 cash

Sua Mangis Tls. 9.00 cash

Yangtzeepoo Tls. 6.00 cash

Langkais Tls. 33.00 cash

Langkais Tls. 38.00 January

Chemors Tls. 2.75 cash

Chemors Tls. 2.70 cash

Butes Tls. 2.87 1/2 cash

Ziangebs Tls. 9.25 cash

Ziangebs Tls. 9.30 cash

Seekees Tls. 11.00 cash

Soy Chees Tls. 42.00 March

Java C'dated Tls. 27.25 cash

Anglo Dutch Tls. 7.15 cash

Kotas Tls. 16.75 March

Pengkalans Tls. 16.75 cash

Almas Tls. 19.25 cash

Anglo Javas Tls. 17.00 cash

Direct

Consolidated Tls. 6.70 cash

Senawangs Tls. 25.00 cash

Anglo Javas Tls. 17.75 cash

Chemors Tls. 2.70 cash

Chemors Tls. 2.72 1/2 cash

Java C'dated Tls. 27.50 cash

Langkais Tls. 40.50 March

Kotas Tls. 16.00 cash

Java C'dated Tls. 27.00 cash

Sua Mangis Tls. 9.20 cash

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for January 24 was 177 tons."

CHEAPER NOW TO BUY SHIPS THAN CHARTER

High Rates for Time-Charter Rights—Vessels Are Making Cost in Three Voyages

New York, December 14.—Numerous tales concerning the huge returns being realized by experienced shipping agents operating vessels out of this port are going the rounds in shipping circles. One of these concerns engineered the sale of the American steamer S. V. Luckenbach by the Luckenbach Steamship Company to Barber and Company, of city, for the sum of \$285,000. The steamer is 2,276 tons net register. She has been renamed the Onega, and has recently completed her first voyage between New York and Archangel under the command of Captain A. W. Howard, in the space of twenty-one days.

It is reported that the Onega car-

ried out about 5,000 tons of cargo for the Russian White Sea port, at an average of \$70 per ton was secured as freight by the agent owners, netting them approximately \$350,000 in freight money for the single trip. Captain Howard's trip of twenty-one days to Archangel at this time of the year is considered a splendid feat by shipping men, and while his salary as commander of the Onega is \$300 per month, it is understood that a bonus of \$1,000 awaits him on the safe return of the vessel to port.

Some of the regular lines which have been in the charter market for extra steamers to carry the ever-increasing volume of freight to Europe are finding it cheaper to buy the steamers at their inflated prices than the rates demanded for charters. In fact, Barber and Company are not the only company which has done so recently. J. W. Elwell and Company, in October, bought the steamer Iperia in order to escape paying the high rate asked for a time charter.

These experiences have led shipping men to indulge in much speculation as to the wisdom and foresight of buying steamers rather than paying prevailing high time charter rates. One shipping man thus put the case:

"Let us assume that both the

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
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FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Jan 26	6.30 P.M.	San Francisco	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Bent	A. T. Co.
Feb 2	4 P.M.	New York via Cape	Two Maru	Jap.	Hori	N. Y. K.
Feb 4	7 P.M.	Vancouver	Indra	Jap.	S & S	S & S
Feb 7	1 P.M.	Frisco, via Na'aski, H'p'n	Empress of Japan	Pr.	Hopcraft	J.P.R.
Feb 10	2 P.M.	Vancouver	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Tosawa	N. Y. K.
Feb 12	2 P.M.	Vancouver	China	Am.	Tompson	C.M.S.S. Co.
Feb 13	2 P.M.	Vancouver	Teijo Maru	Jap.	Toro	A. T. Co.
Feb 14	2 P.M.	Vancouver	Montague	Jap.	Halle	A. T. Co.
Feb 15	2 P.M.	Vancouver	St. Patrick	Jap.	Halle	A. T. Co.
Feb 16	2 P.M.	Vancouver	Asi Maru	Jap.	Halle	A. T. Co.
Feb 17	2 P.M.	Vancouver	Idemaru	Jap.	Jones	N. Y. K.
Feb 18	2 P.M.	Vancouver	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Pilmer	R. & S.
Feb 19	2 P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	Davison	C.P.R.
Feb 20	2 P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	Robinson	C.P.R.
Feb 21	2 P.M.	Vancouver	China	Am.	Thompson	C.M.S.S. Co.
Feb 22	2 P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	Halle	C.P.R.
Feb 23	2 P.M.	Vancouver	Montague	Am.	Thompson	C.M.S.S. Co.
Feb 24	2 P.M.	Vancouver	Frisco, via Na'aski, H'p'n	Am.	Halle	C.M.S.S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan 27	2.30 P.M.	Woj, Kobe	Yawata Maru	Jap.	Kusano	N. Y. K.
Jan 28	2 P.M.	Nagasaki	Yamakawa	Jap.	Oikakoff	R.V.F.
Jan 29	2 P.M.	Kobe etc.	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Bent	A. T. Co.
Jan 30	8.00 A.M.	Nagasaki	Chikuho Maru	Jap.	Yamamoto	N. Y. K.
Jan 31	6 P.M.	Kobe Yokohama	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Vallet	M.M.
Feb 1	9 P.M.	Kobe Yokohama	Miyazaki Maru	Jap.	Teranaka	N. Y. K.
Feb 2	4 P.M.	Kobe	Japan	Br.	Seddon	C.P.R.
Feb 3	4 P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Empress of Japan	Pr.	Hopcraft	C.P.R.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Jan 26	2 P.M.	Marseilles	Portos	Fr.	Laurial	Cie M.M.
Jan 27	2 P.M.	Australian ports	Eastern	Fr.	Carter	Gibb, L.
Jan 28	2 P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Nellora	Fr.	King	P. & O.
Jan 29	2 P.M.	London	Atreus	Fr.	Williamson	B & S
Jan 30	2 P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Glenorgan	Fr.	Henderson	Glen Line
Jan 31	2 P.M.	London	Cordillera	Fr.	Heath	M. M.
Feb 1	2 P.M.	Marseilles via Cape	Helene	Fr.	Baker	B & S
Feb 2	2 P.M.	London	Atenta Maru	Jap.	Satch	N.Y.K.
Feb 3	2 P.M.	Marseilles via Cape	Genova	Fr.	Jeffery	N.Y.K.
Feb 4	2 P.M.	London	Mongara	Fr.	Drake	P. & O.
Feb 5	2 P.M.	London	Pingasay	Fr.	Brown	B & S
Feb 6	2 P.M.	London	Knight Captain	Br.	Kendall	B & S
Feb 7	2 P.M.	London	Andre Lebon	Br.	Wallat	B & S
Feb 8	2 P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Samar	Br.	Collyer	P. & O.
Feb 9	2 P.M.	Marseilles	Bitachi Maru	Jap.	Satch	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan 26	4.00 P.M.	Ningpo	Shanghai	Br.	McIntosh	R. & S.
Jan 27	2 P.M.	Wen-chow	Kwangchow	Br.	Seaman	C.M.S.N.C.
Jan 28	2 P.M.	Wen-chow	Kwangchow	Br.	Harris	S. & S.
Jan 29	2 P.M.	Wen-chow	Fengtien	Br.	Pike	S. & S.
Jan 30	2 P.M.	Wen-chow	Iehang	Br.	Pike	S. & S.
Jan 31	2 P.M.	Wen-chow	Kobe Maru	Jap.	Yajima	N. M. R.
Feb 1	2 P.M.	Wen-chow	Fenz	Br.	Tuebber	R.V.F.
Feb 2	2 P.M.	Wen-chow	Lien-shing	Br.	Carrie	J. M. & Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Jan 26	2 P.M.	Wen-chow	Proteus	Br.	Larsen	K. M. A.
Jan 27	2 P.M.	Wen-chow	Yochow	Br.	Gummee	S. & S.
Jan 28	2 P.M.	Wen-chow	Fengtien	Br.	Harris	S. & S.
Jan 29	2 P.M.	Wen-chow	Iehang	Br.	Pike	S. & S.
Jan 30	2 P.M.	Wen-chow	Kobe Maru	Jap.	Yajima	N. M. R.
Jan 31	2 P.M.	Wen-chow	Fenz	Br.	Pollakoff	R.V.F.
Feb 1	2 P.M.	Wen-chow	Lien-shing	Br.	Carrie	J. M. & Co.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Jan 26	Ningpo	Anping	1159	Br.	Paramore	C.M.S.N.C.	
Jan 27	Hankow, etc.	Vanyang Maru	2226	Jap.	Kusakari	N. K. Y. W.	
Jan 28	W. H. C. Foo, Tsin	Chiyo Maru	2611	Br.	Newcomb	N. K. Y. W.	
Jan 29	Japan	Santo Maru	2071	Br.	Shibata	N. S. & S.	
Jan 30	Hongkong	Tver	1079	Jap.	Shiohara	C.N.W.	
Jan 31	Chao	Fengtien	1078	Jap.	Castorius	N.Y.	
Feb 1	Tsingtao	Tenche Maru	747	Br.	Lege	E. M. A.	
Feb 2	Chao	Tenche Maru	1784	Jap.	McIntosh	C.M.S.N.C.	
Feb 3	Chao	Tenche Maru	1208	Jap.	Pike	O. N. W.	
Feb 4	Japan	Kwangchow	1206	Br.	Chiyo	C. M. S. Co.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Jan 25	Hankow, etc.	Tafo Maru	2365	Jap.	eda	N. K. Y. W.	
Jan 26	Hankow, etc.	Kui-wo	1928	Br.	Gibb	J. M. & Co.	
Jan 27	Hankow, etc.	Sakai Maru	24.9	Jap.	Sato	S. & S. Co.	
Jan 28	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyo	1690	Br.	Lindstrom	C.M.S.N.C.	
Jan 29	Hankow, etc.	Teh-hung	9851	Br.	Taylor	Geddes	
Jan 30	Hankow, etc.	Chikuzen Maru	2878	Jap.	Yasuhara	N. Y. K.	
Jan 31	Hankow, etc.	Anping	1159	Br.	Parsons	C.M.S.N.C.	

Clearances

Date	No.	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	
Jan 25	25	Ningpo	Naoyu Maru	2225	Jap.	Kusakari	N. K. Y. W.
Jan 26	26	Hankow, etc.	Factwo	2672	Br.	Phillips	J. M. & Co.
Jan 27	27	Hankow, etc.	Poochi	681	Br.	Frasier	C.M.S.N.C.
Jan 28	28	Hankow, etc.	Yungchow	1218	Br.	Chiyo	N. Y. K.
Jan 29	29	Hankow, etc.	H. -nchow	999	Br.	Bennett	B. S.
Jan 30	30	Hankow,					

News Briefs

The annual speech day of the Medhurst College will take place on Friday, January 28, at 4.30 p.m. The chair will be taken by Sir Havilland de Saumarez and an address will be given by Mr. C. T. Wang. Lady Saumarez will present the diplomas and prizes.

Another adjournment was granted by the British Police Court magistrate yesterday in the enemy trading case against D. Sassoong and Company. The case will come up again tomorrow.

The Netherlands Trading Company began an action in the British Supreme Court, yesterday, against Barlow and Co., for £1,500 damages on two alleged breaches of contract for the purchase of £1,500 and £500 at telegraphic transfer rates. Mr. E. W. Godfrey, representing the defendants, made an application for pleadings which was granted.

Mr. S. S. Sellick, for many years on the staff of Jardine, Matheson and Company, Ltd., left yesterday via the Trans-Siberian railway for England where he will offer his services to the British army. Mrs. Sellick accompanied him. Mr. Sellick has been prominent in the S. V. C. for many years. He received the Queen's Medal for his service with the Light Horse Troop during the Boxer troubles. He was one of the first officers appointed when the Engineers Company was formed in 1899. Last year Mr. Sellick was attached to the commander's staff as corps musketry instructor.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Association, on Monday, it was decided to give a dinner, restricted to members of the Association, on February 22—Washington's Birthday.

Regarding the government crisis in Tokio, the Eastern News Agency (Japanese) says that the critical political situation still continues. The Government is trying its best to have an adjustment. On the evening of January 24, all parties of the House of Peers had meetings to decide their attitude in the matter. The situation does not allow of any optimism.

The closing exercises of the day school of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. took place yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Mr. S. K. Tsao, the principal, submitted his report which showed splendid growth and improvement in the school. The students now number over 600. Following Mr. Tsao's report, 26 were given their diplomas.

Mr. G. F. Lanning has been appointed Land Commissioner for 1916 by the Hankow British Municipal Council.

Judgment for \$60.15 and \$65.50 respectively was entered by the British Supreme Court yesterday against G. R. Welch and A. E. Franklin. Yung Sing was the plaintiff. The defendants admitted liability.

Alfred Holt and Company, who have acquired the Indra Line steamers, have renamed the boats as follows, to accord with their own fleet: Indragiri (\$600 tons) to be Eurylochus; Indradeo (\$3,000 tons) to be Eurypterus; Inverclyde (\$2,212 tons) to be Eurmachus; Indrawadi (\$3,360 tons) to be Eymedon; Indrasamha (\$3,866 tons) to be Eymedon; Indra (\$3,620 tons) to be Eymedon; Indrakula (\$3,607 tons) to be Eurypterus.

The cold wave has passed on into history to become merely a record for other cold waves to beat. It accomplished its work of bringing good joss for the New Chinese Year and went its way like a gentleman. Yesterday was much milder, so much milder that the ice which had formed on the streets was easily scraped up and cleared away by the coolies sent out by the Municipal Council. The forecast says it is to continue mild. One death was reported. Yesterday morning the body of a coolie was found near the S.N.R. station. It was assumed that he had frozen to death. He appeared to be from the country.

In the Courts

Love Story in Court
It is thistles and thorns instead of roses and orange blossoms for Lieu Tse-lee and Zau Ching-tsing. They both are in love with each other and want to marry. But Lieu Tse-lee had been bound into slavery by the payment of \$400 to her parents.

Finally she took matters into her own hands—or upon her own feet—and ran away. She ran to the Door of Hope and that is how the case got into the Mixed Court. Mr. Krisel, the American assessor, sat in the case and heard Zau relate with tears in his eyes how he had known the girl for 3 years and how he didn't have enough money to pay the \$400 ransom. Life without Lieu would be a desolation, a cold waste that he could not face a lonely sea.

"Yes, yes," said Mr. Krisel, interrupting the endless repetition of Zau's dolors.

The assessor decided that the two would be married the following week. "How in the court room?" asked an astonished attorney.

"Yes," said the assessor.

Another obstacle, Miss Bonnell, representing the Door of Hope, objected to the marriage. She said that her institution arranged marriages—Yes. But only after the girls had been with them a year and a careful investigation had been made concerning the character of the bridegroom. They had made no such examination concerning Zau.

The assessor's order stood. Papers were to be drawn up and the marriage performed in the court room.

Yesterday came and the week was up. Papers for the marriage had been drawn up. The prospective bride was radiant. Prospective brides always are. Zau was happy. But the end was not yet. A lawyer rose and with an ominous cough said that he had a statement to make. He was told to proceed.

"Why?" said he, proceeding.

A man named Chow came into my office yesterday and said that Zau could not marry this woman because he was already married to Chow's sister. He said that there was a son too. Chow promised me that he would appear in court—but he didn't do it.

The bride's radiance vanished. Tears again stood in Zau's eyes. It protested that he was not married, that his mother could prove to the court that he wasn't married. He had been married once but that was all.

A judgment for this Chow was asked for but the court refused to grant it. One of the attorneys was afraid that the court would be held up to ridicule for acting thus as a matchmaker.

"The court can not take notice of such wild statements," said the assessor.

So the case has been remanded again. The disappointed groom was told to bring his mother into court at the next hearing to be held tomorrow, and also to give \$500 security. If, as the judge said, the love never runs smoothly, this case must be a genuine example. It course is about as even as plowed ground.

RAISE AGE FOR CADETS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 24.—The lower age limit for candidates for entrance to Woolwich, Sandhurst or the Training College in India will be raised to 17, from 16, for the others from the examination in June next.

PREMIUM BONDS DRAWING?

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 24.—The lower age limit for candidates for entrance to Woolwich, Sandhurst or the Training College in India will be raised to 17, from 16, for the others from the examination in June next.

Government Asked By Chamber Of Commerce To Name Date

"When will the second drawing of the Premium Bonds be held?"

The above is a question that the Chinese Chamber of Commerce has just put to the Government. Holders of the bonds have made repeated inquiries at the Shanghai agency, the Pu Lee Company. According to the regulations under which the bonds were issued, the second drawing should take place early in April. The bonds were issued by the Sin Hui Savings Bank on behalf of the Government by whose instruction the officials of all provinces assisted in disposing of them. A few days ago the attitude of the public became so strong that the Pu Lee Company asked the Chamber of Commerce to address the Government on the matter. So far no reply has been received.

Polish Relief Fund

The above fund has a considerable number of supporters in London, Paris, New York, and other large centers, but hitherto its claims appear to have been overlooked in Shanghai. The Committee of the "All Baba" pantomime have done an excellent thing in deciding upon one more performance of their delightful entertainment in aid of this fund, and it is expected that another crowded house will be ready to give the artistes a hearty welcome. The performance tomorrow evening will be a revised edition of the original, a number of new attractions being added including a few new songs.

"All Baba" has been a particularly bright entertainment—one of the best amateur efforts ever attempted in Shanghai and it is a matter of regret, both to promoters, players and playgoers, that circumstances render it inconvenient to continue the performances. It will be a mistake for anyone who enjoys a happy evening at the theater to miss seeing "The Thieves." The theater has been specially re-decorated for the occasion; there has been another rehearsal of the whole company and it looks as if the evening will be a memorable one in the stage annals of Shanghai.

Gasoline Price Is Up To \$10 Per 10 Gallons

Due to War Demand and Higher Freight Rates; Run On Automobile Club's Stock

This time the rise is a necessity that hits only the rich. It is gasoline—spirits, petrol or whatever is your name for it. It has climbed aboard a balloon and started out for an altitude record. A month ago a can of 10 gallons cost \$7. Now the same can will cost you \$10.

It will unless you belong to the Automobile Club. The club was farsighted enough to make a contract with the Standard Oil Company where, by it could supply members for \$6 per 10 gallon can. Because of this price advantage held by the club, there was a sudden and exorbitant demand on it by members for gasoline. The result was that Mr. M. G. Beck, secretary, was forced to issue an order allowing each member 50 gallons a month.

"We have a contract for only a limited amount," explained the secretary yesterday, "and at present we can't fill all the demands of members without working a hardship on other members that are entitled to the gasoline."

If the official of the Standard Oil Company gave two reasons for the rise in price yesterday. He said:

"It is the war demand and the increase in freight rates."

INCOME TAX TROUBLE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 24.—Dealing with the question of the double income tax, the Times suggests an arrangement between Great Britain and the Colonies, whereby income tax on Colonial merchants or companies with offices in Great Britain should be equitably divided between the exchequers of the Mother Country and each interested dominion, so as to relieve firms of separate liabilities to income tax under different Governments at all their places of business.

CLOSE BRITISH MUSEUMS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 24.—The Government has decided that all public museums and galleries shall be closed, on grounds of economy. This means a saving of £250,000 a year.

Government Leads in Economy; To Save £250,000 Annually

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 24.—The Government has decided that all public museums and galleries shall be closed, on grounds of economy. This means a saving of £250,000 a year.

What the Americans call "The Shanghai American Tailor."

He learned the art of cutting from an American tailor who has stayed in his store for three years. Recommended by some of the most prominent men both in Shanghai and other parts of China.

Obituary

Mr. F. Thompson's Funeral

The funeral of the late Mr. Frederick Thompson took place yesterday at the Bubbling Well Cemetery at 3.45 p.m. There was a very large attendance, mostly from the staff of the Standard Oil Co. of New York, including the manager, Mr. C. H. Blake, Rev. A. J. Stearn conducted the ceremony and the coffin was carried to the grave by the following pallbearers:—Messrs. A. L. Mottu, C. Thompson, J. Lowrie, J. Harvey, J. Noodt, and C. Taylor.

Mandarin

Mackerel

Salmon

Sailor

Soles

Whitebait

none

Game, Poultry and Eggs

Deer

Duck

Eggs

Fowl

Geese

Hare

Partridge

Pheasant

Pigeons

Plover

Quail

Snipe

Turkey

Teal

Wild Duck

Wild Geese

Woodcock

Wild Pigeon

Fruit

Apples

Apricots

Bananas

Cherries

Cocoanuts

Chestnuts

Figs

Grapes

Lemons

Lichees

Mangos

Mangosteens

Melons

Oranges

Peaches

Persimmons

Pineapples

Plums

Pumeless

Pears

Strawberries

Walnuts

Vegetables

Artichokes

Asparagus

Bamboo Shoots

Broad Beans

Beetroot

Cabbages

Carrots

Cauliflower

Egg Plant

French Beans

Green Corn

Leeks

Mushrooms

Onions

Potatoes

Parsnips

Local Mail

Mail

Local

Local</p

Auctions

A. LANDAU & CO.
(Swiss Establishment)

Will sell within their salesroom
134-135A, Szechuan Road,

ON
To-day, the 26th inst.
at 10 a.m.

A Fine Collection of
Old Chinese Bronze and
Porcelain ware
(no reserve)

Old incense Burners, Large
Figures, Buddhas, Josses,
Bowls, Wall Plates,
etc., etc.

Now on View

MADAME CECILE

Ladies' Dress Maker
Latest Models
Style and Fit Guaranteed.
A trial order solicited
42, East Broadway

OMAR KHAYYAM

XV.
And those who
husband the Golden
Grain,
And those who
fling it to the Winds
like Rain,
Alas to no such
areata Earth are
turned
As, buried once,
Men want dug up
again.

O'BILL KHAYYAM
And those who
husband the Golden
Grain;
And those who
fling it to the Winds
like Rain,
Alas to no such
areata Earth are
turned
For all but "Upper
Crust" gives them a
Pain.

"UPPER CRUST"
AMERICAN RYE
WHISKEY IS BEST FOR
HIGHBROWLS

ASK O'BILL

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
Wine Merchants



NOTICE

Birthday of His Majesty Kaiser
Wilhelm II.

His Majesty's Consul-General
will be at home on Thursday, the
27th inst., from 11.30 a.m. till
12.30 p.m.

Shanghai, 25th January, 1916.

8584

**In The United States
Court for China**

In the Matter of the Last Will and
Testament of Frank Eugene
Meigs, Deceased.

Pursuant to an order of said
Court, notice is hereby given to all
persons having claims against the
estate of Frank Eugene Meigs,
deceased, to present the same, with
vouchers, to Martha A. Meigs,
Executrix of his estate, on or before
July 26, 1916: and all persons
owing debts to said deceased are
hereby notified to make payment of
the same in due course to said
Executrix.

MARTHA A. MEIGS,
Executrix,
Nanking, China.
Shanghai, China, January 25, 1916.

8592

OFFICES

To Let 2 Rooms

in the

International Building

2A, Kiukiang Road

Elevator Service.

Apply to

Frederick Ezra & Co.

2A, Kiukiang Road.

PHONE 2273

CHESTER, COWEN & CO.

will tell you
What you can sell;
Where to sell it;
How to advertise it
in China.

Specialists in Advertising,
Printing and Designing.
Advertising Contractors for
Newspapers Throughout the
Orient.

Representative calls on request.
1a, Jinkee Rd. Tel. 3449.

1284, BROADWAY

TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & CO.
Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers
SHANGHAI.

Large Stocks of Engineers', Architects', and
Builders' Supplies.

Full line of HARDWARE of every description, at
most moderate prices, for up-country missionary stations.

**HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION**

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Notice is hereby given that the
Register of Shares of the Corpora-
tion, at this branch, will be closed
from the 7th to the 19th February,
both days inclusive, during which
period no transfer of shares can be
effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,
A. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Shanghai, 24th January, 1916.

8571

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER

"The machine you
will eventually buy."

DODWELL & CO. LTD.,
UNDERWOOD
TYPEWRITER DEPT.

B-202, Kiang Road
Repairs Tel. 3805 Supplies
8589

TRIGONOMETRY HANDBOOK

FOR SALE, Wentworth's Key of
Plane Trigonometry, translated
into Chinese by T. Y. Tseng.
Copies can be obtained at the
China Press Office, 41, Canton
Road.

FOR SALE, Wentworth's Key of
Plane Trigonometry, translated
into Chinese by T. Y. Tseng.
Copies can be obtained at the
China Press Office, 41, Canton
Road.

8562

Business and Official Notices

Willard

A Monthly Event

If you aren't one of the many who come to us every month for free battery inspection, you don't recognize a good thing when you see it. Get busy.

H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO.

TEL. 2686

Free inspection of any battery at any time

NOTICE

On the occasion of the Birthday
of

H.M. KAISER WILHELM II.
the following offices of German
Firms will be closed on the
27th of January:

Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
Friedr. Bayer & Co.
Gust. Boehm Seifenwerke.
Ferd. Bornemann & Co.
Buchheister & Co.
Carlowitz & Co.
Cassella-Shanghai.
China Export-Import & Bank Com-
pagnie.

The China Hide & Skin Export Co.,
Ltd.

Deutsche Druckerei und Verlagsanstalt
Frischen, Selke & Co.

H. Diederichsen & Co.

Deutsche Ingenieurbuero fur China.

A. Ehlers & Co.

Fuhrmelster & Co.

Garrels, Börner & Co. m.b.H.

Gunkt und Goertz, G.m.b.H.

Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

Hoettler & Co.

Kirchner & Böger.

Hans E. Lieb.

G. Martiny & Co.

Melschers & Co.

Wm. Meyerink & Co.

Reuter, Broeckelmann & Co.

Richter & Co.

Rohde & Co.

F. W. Rosenbaum Nachf.

Werner Rudenberg & Co.

Sander, Wieler & Co.

Schantung Eisenbahn Gesellschaft.

Walter Schäff & Co.

Schnabel, Gaumer & Co.

H. M. Schultz & Co.

F. Schwarzkopf & Co.

Siemens China Co.

Stiemassen & Co.

Shanghai Furniture Co., H. König.

A. Sproesser & Co.

Telge & Schroeter.

Union Brauerl, A.-G.

Lud. Voigt & Co.

J. H. Wentzensen.

Wilkow und Mielenhausen.

W. Wolf und Söhne.

FOR SALE

One BLUE STAR SAPPHIRE
(weight 68^{1/2} carat), unequalled in
beauty, very rare and old, set around
with 34 brilliants, suitable for
Brooch, Pendant, or Crown, etc. etc.

New price \$17,500.00 Hongkong cur-
rency.

A SAFE BARGAIN.

We undertake to refund the value
less 20 per cent. if it be returned in
good order and condition within two
years, and 10 per cent. within 3rd,
4th and 5th year from date of sale.

To make a safe bargain in diamonds
come to us.

MOHIDEEN & CO.,
Jewellers,

38 and 40, Queen's Road, Central
Hongkong.

**QUEENSLAND INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.**
(Fire Department).

WE have been appointed second
agents and are prepared to
accept risks at current rates.

BRANDT & RODGERS,
Architects, Land & Estate Agents,
131, Szechuan Road.

Tel. No. 1119.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET or for sale: "Kenlin,"
No. 50, Route Doumer; consisting
of a large residence, stabling,
motor-house, large garden with
tennis courts, croquet-lawn, and
vegetable gardens. Apply A
Dabelstein, H. M. Schultz & Co.,
No. 34, Canton Road.

8587

TO LET, from January 15th,
half house (flat) consisting of two
delightfully large rooms, reception
hall, veranda, bathroom, kitchen,
servants' quarters and garage,
situated on Bubbling Well Road,
near Country Club. Apply to Box
194, THE CHINA PRESS.

8570

TO LET, new house, suitable for
married couple or two bachelors,
low rent, nice locality. New
furnishings of 2 bedrooms, dining-
room, etc., for sale cheap. Apply
to Box 185, THE CHINA PRESS.

8552-J-26

TO LET, situated at Poosan Road
(Chapei), next to the Institution
of Holy Family, foreign houses,
containing 4 rooms or 6 rooms, at
rents of \$20 and \$30 per month
respectively. Apply to Hong Hsing
Land Co., No. 1, Quai du Yang
King Pang, French Concession.

8551-J-29

TO LET, situated at Poosan Road
(Chapei), next to the Institution
of Holy Family, foreign houses,
containing 4 rooms or 6 rooms, at
rents of \$20 and \$30 per month
respectively. Apply to Hong Hsing
Land Co., No. 1, Quai du Yang
King Pang, French Concession.

8553

NURSE WANTED, capable,
experienced, to look after one
small boy; one willing to leave
Shanghai for the summer; liberal
salary. Apply to Box 184, THE
CHINA PRESS.

8551-J-26

BROADWAY TERRACE. Cosy
4-roomed houses in Broadway, every
convenience and close to trams.
Apply to 10, Yangtsze-poo Road.

8560-J-26

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

NOTICE

THE annual general meeting
will be held at the Grand
Stand at 6 p.m., on MONDAY,
31st JANUARY, 1916.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

8512-J-26

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

NOTICE

MEMBERS willing to serve
either as Stewards or on
the Balloting Committee for the
ensuing year are requested to send
in their names to the undersigned
before 5 p.m., on Saturday, 29th
January, 1916.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

8543

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls.
1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-
class real estate security. China
Realty Company, Ltd.

8278 J. 31

NEW HOTEL, HANGCHOW
館旅新新湖西州杭

The New Hotel, West Lake, Hang-
zhou, is the only establishment of its
kind which is open all the year round.

The management does its best to
make this hotel as comfortable in
winter as at any other time of the
year. Convalescents who need a
change of air will find in our hotel
very cosy, nicely-furnished and warm
rooms. We use the best stoves.

Shooting parties will find in our
establishment all conveniences on
their way up country. We are in a
position to supply them with fresh
stores and provisions and render them
efficient services.